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REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES[1]

SUMMARY

This report gives an account of the main activities undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from 1 January 1999 to 31 March 2000 (with statistical and financial data mostly limited to the calendar year 1999). It describes trends and achievements in the field of international protection and assistance activities worldwide. It also covers some essential management and oversight issues, and describes activities with respect to cooperation within and beyond the United Nations system. This annual report is in accordance with Article 11 of the Statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (adopted by the General Assembly pursuant to resolution 428 (V) of 14 December 1950), which provides that the "High Commissioner should report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council".

[1] This is a preliminary edition of the report that will subsequently be issued in printed form as an official record of the General Assembly, fifty-fifth session.

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List of Acronyms

AALCC	Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee
APC	Asia-Pacific Intergovernmental Consultations on Regional Approaches to Refugees and Displaced Persons
CCA	Common Country Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
HIWG	Humanitarian Issues Working Group
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee for the Red Cross
IARLJ	International Association of Refugee Law Judges
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JPO	Junior Professional Officer
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Wes rn Sahara
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OAU	Organization for African Unity
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
OIF	Organization Internationale de la Francophonie
OIOS	Office of Internal Oversight Services
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PARinAC	UNHCR/NGO Partnership in Action
PHARE	Poland/Hungary: Assistance for the Reconstruction of the Economy
UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission to Sierra Leone
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMIK	United Nations Mission in Kosovo
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Authority in East Timor
WFP	World Food Programme

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INTRODUCTION

1. The global population of concern to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) increased slightly during 1999, reaching 22.3 million, as compared to 21.5 million in 1998. They included asylum-seekers, refugees, returning refugees in the early stages of their reintegration, internally displaced persons and other populations of concern, mainly victims of conflict. This figure, however, does not reflect the dramatic and massive humanitarian crises which confronted the Office during the year. Systematic violations of human rights, failed peace negotiations or implementation of peace accords, internal strife and, ultimately, war forced large numbers of people to flee their homes in many regions of the world. In the case of East Timor and Kosovo, the rapid exodus was reversed in a matter of months and those displaced returned only to find their homes destroyed and the infrastructure so damaged that it was inadequate to support them. These crises posed innumerable challenges to the Office and raised new concerns.

2. While the international community responded rapidly to high-profile emergencies, their response frequently resulted in an overcrowded operating space for humanitarian agencies. Just "being there" became almost a necessity for many different actors. Resources were increasingly used by governments directly or channelled through national NGOs. This situation was further complicated by the involvement of the military in humanitarian operations, which sometimes confused roles and exposed refugees to danger. These trends diminished the ability of humanitarian agencies to operate and emphasized the need for improved coordination and enhanced partnerships within the international community at large.

3. One of the positive consequences of the intense media focus on these high-profile crises was the heightened interest on the part of civil society and corporations to contribute to the response to them. Many generously volunteered their resources and expertise, often providing innovative ideas and solutions. This was illustrated by Microsoft's offer of information technology to UNHCR to establish a registration system of refugees from Kosovo. The project resulted in the creation of Refugee Data Centres in the region and enhanced the registration of nearly half a million refugees.

4. Only a few humanitarian emergencies, however, attracted sustained international attention. While world attention was focused on those crises featured in the international press, other smaller but equally urgent humanitarian disasters occurred, mainly in Africa. In the absence of international support, situations of fragile peace often deteriorated into renewed conflict and unresolved regional wars led to the outbreak of smaller sub-conflicts, precipitating further population displacements. The persistence of these situations highlighted the growing realization that stabilization and post-conflict recovery are essential, if the consequences of conflicts are to be adequately addressed. UNHCR encouraged the international community to adopt broader, regionally based peace-building approaches to assist regions and countries trying to emerge from the spiral of conflict, poverty and human displacement. Nevertheless, the gap between humanitarian and reconstruction activities continued to be very wide. UNHCR pursued efforts to address this gap, both within the context of the Brookings process and the IASC. UNHCR also reviewed its role with regard to internally displace persons, adopting a policy of preparedness to respond to calls by the international community to assist groups of internally displaced, such as in Angola.

5. The increased demand for rapid solutions resulting from the proliferation of conflicts was sometimes at the expense of humanitarian and refugee protection principles and frequently required UNHCR and its partners to work quickly and simultaneously in countries of asylum and of return. Often, humanitarian staff found themselves working in situations of insecurity, limiting their access to displaced populations and putting their own safety at risk. In addition, the civilian character of refugee camps and settlements continued to be compromised, not least through the unwillingness of some governments to establish and move refugee camps away from borders and the lack of commitment of others to address resolutely the problem of militarization of camps within their territories. UNHCR continued to raise both these issues in international fora, including the United Nations Security Council, to heighten awareness and encourage States to uphold their international obligations to protect refugees and the humanitarian staff who endeavour assist them.

6. Despite the turmoil caused by resurgent conflicts around the world, solutions to refugee situations continued to be found. Repatriation remained the preferred solution to many refugee situations and over 1.6 million refugees returned to their homes during 1999. Often, however, they returned to situations of uncertainty or uneasy peace. Resettlement also continued to offer solutions for many refugees, frequently the most vulnerable. In 1999, 45,000 refugees were resettled to third countries. Several South American countries opened up possibilities of receiving limited numbers of resettled refugees during the year. Although less frequently an option, local integration provided limited opportunities for some groups of refugees to start new lives. In southern Mexico, 20,000 Guatemalan refugees are expected to be fully integrated in the country and become self-sufficient in the course of 2000. In other situations, however, solutions remained elusive, resulting in protracted refugee situations that in some cases span decades, such as the situation of refugees from Afghanistan.

7. The Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme and its Standing Committee met on several occasions to consider UNHCR's operations. In addition to regular reviews of programme and funding matters and international protection, the Standing Committee was kept abreast of policy developments within the Office with respect to refugees with special needs, namely women, children and the elderly. UNHCR reported on its efforts to mainstream such needs into its operations through the adoption and implementation of policy guidelines, as well as training initiatives. The socio-economic and environmental impact of refugees also featured on the agenda of the Standing Committee and the Office was encouraged to continue implementing strategies to mitigate such impact and to work with other concerned agencies. In addition, methodologies used in compiling statistical information on populations of concern to UNHCR, as well as registration procedures, were examined.

8. In terms of management and oversight, UNHCR's Inspector-General carried out a comprehensive review of the Office's headquarters structure in November 1998 at the request of the High Commissioner. In February 1999, the High Commissioner decided, on the basis of this review and subsequent internal consultations, to restructure UNHCR headquarters management structure, in order to equip the Office to meet the challenges of the new millennium and improve operational effectiveness. This resulted in a streamlined headquarters structure that is based on four main "pillars": the Department of International Protection, the Department of Operations, the Division of Communication and Information and the Division of Resource Management. The Office also undertook an internal review of the its own emergency preparedness and response capacity following the Kosovo crisis. Improved field-level management capacity, enhanced

emergency management at Headquarters and the ready availability of equipment and relief items for emergency operations were identified as necessary improvements, if UNHCR is to respond appropriately to similar crises in the future. In addition, UNHCR re-examined its inspection and evaluation capacities with the aim to strengthen and enhance the Office's ability to look critically at its operations. As a result, the two functions, previously the combined responsibility of one section at Headquarters, were split into two separate units with enhanced staffing levels and streamlined reporting mechanisms.

9. In 1999, UNHCR received a total of some US$ 912 million in voluntary contributions towards its General and Special Programmes (Table 1 of this report refers). By 31 March 2000, a total of nearly US$ 239 million had been received against a budget amounting to some US$ 965 million. For 2000, the Executive Committee adopted a unified budget structure at its annual session in October 1999. This new structure aims to present UNHCR's programmes and needs in a more transparent manner, consistent with those of other United Nations organizations.

I. INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

A. Introduction

10. The primary functions of UNHCR are to provide international protection to refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR, and to seek permanent solutions to their problems by assisting governments to facilitate their voluntary repatriation, or their assimilation within new national communities. The legal basis for these functions is provided by the Statute of the Office (General Assembly resolution 428 (V) annex of 14 December 1950) which defines the work of the High Commissioner as entirely non-political, humanitarian and social. The activities of the Office have been further reinforced and guided by subsequent General Assembly resolutions and conclusions and decisions of the Executive Committee. They are carried out in a framework comprising international refugee, human rights and humanitarian laws, and internationally accepted standards for the treatment of refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR.

11. International protection begins with securing admission, asylum, and respect for basic human rights, including the principle of non-refoulement, without which the safety and even survival of the refugee is in jeopardy. It ends only with the attainment of a durable solution, ideally through the restoration of protection by the refugee's own country. It includes promoting the conclusion and supervising the application of international conventions for the protection of refugees at the global and regional level, promoting legislation and other measures at the national and, increasingly, regional level to ensure that refugees are identified and accorded an appropriate status and standard of treatment in their countries of asylum. International protection also includes ensuring, with and through the national authorities, the safety and well-being of specific refugee groups and individuals in asylum countries, as well as meeting the special needs of refugee women and of children, especially those separated from their families.

12. Since States have the primary responsibility for respecting and ensuring the fundamental rights of everyone within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction, effective protection of refugees requires action by States of the country of asylum on their behalf. UNHCR's role in providing international protection consequently, and above all, involves ensuring that Governments take the necessary action to protect all refugees within their territory, as well as persons seeking admission at their borders who may be refugees.

13. The general protection situation of refugees and those issues of greatest concern to UNHCR were reviewed in the Note on International Protection presented at the fiftieth session of the Executive Committee last year (A/AC.96/914). In the Note, UNHCR argued that without a responsible balance between State interests and international responsibilities, refugee protection would be in serious jeopardy. The question of admission of asylum-seekers to a territory and to status determination procedures, as well as selected problems affecting certain groups with special needs, including women, children and elderly refugees were also examined in more detail.. In addition, questions relating to the protection of refugees and displaced persons in situations of conflict were considered and action undertaken in the search for solutions for problems facing both refugees and stateless persons was reviewed. A general conclusion on international protection was adopted by the Executive Committee at it's plenary session in October 1999 (A/AC.96/928, paragraph 20) which reaffirmed the international refugee protection framework and called on States, in cooperation with UNHCR, to ensure the safety and security of refugees, as well as the special protection needs of vulnerable refugees.

B. Main protection challenges and activities

14. Many States, particularly in Africa, continued to honour their humanitarian obligations towards refugees, and generously offered protection to those in need. In spite of the burden placed upon them by mass population movements, a number of countries received large numbers of refugees. Other countries responded generously, both in financial and material support or through special admission programmes, when the size of the arrivals hampered the capacity of neighbouring countries to host them adequately. Where voluntary return has become feasible, such as in Kosovo, Chad or East Timor, UNHCR continued to actively monitor the well-being of returnees, as well as to engage in projects which facilitate their reintegration. UNHCR's experience has been that in order to ensure the sustainability of return, returnees must become part of a wider development effort which should include national institution- and capacity-building, particularly in countries emerging from conflict.

15. Despite these positive trends, a number of setbacks were also witnessed. Systematic violations of human rights, blatant disregard of humanitarian law, wholesale expulsions of populations and large-scale "ethnic cleansing" caused significant displacement both internally and across borders in many regions of the world. Serious breaches of the internationally recognized rights of refugees and asylum-seekers also occurred. Instances of denial of access to protection, including through closure of borders, non-admission to territory or to asylum procedures, or through direct or indirect refoulement and other acts seriously endangering the life and physical security of refugees and asylum-seekers, continued to occur. In response to irregular migratory movements, States sometimes resorted to the adoption of disturbing restrictive policies. Large numbers of individuals falling within the mandate of UNHCR were subject to detention or similar restrictive measures in different parts of the world. Their detention raised significant concern, both in relation to the fundamental right to liberty, and because of the standards and quality of the treatment to which they were subjected during detention. UNHCR drew attention to the increasing institutionalization of the practice in the Note on Detention of Asylum-Seekers and Refugees (EC/49/SC/CRP.13), presented to the Standing Committee in June 1999, and proposed alternatives to detention.

16. Overall, UNHCR detected a distinct trend in an increasing number of States to move gradually away from a law or rights-based approach to refugee protection, towards more discretionary and ad hoc arrangements that give greater

primacy to domestic concerns rather than to international responsibilities. In the extreme, these restrictive tendencies found their manifestation in legislative proposals aimed at doing away with the distinction between aliens and refugees, including dropping any requirement for specific determination of refugee status under the 1951 Refugee Convention.

17. There is a worrying tendency on the part of some States to present problems as resulting more from wars and conflicts than from persecution in the sense of Article 1 A of the 1951 Convention, and to argue that the 1951 Convention offers an increasingly inadequate framework to address present-day challenges. Calls for an alternative refugee protection regime to that of the 1951 Convention were made.

18. Persecution, whether occurring in time of peace or of war, continued to be one of the major causes of refugee movements worldwide. The 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol remain the firm and universally accepted foundation for the protection of those who have been forced to leave their country owing to serious threats to their fundamental human rights to life, security, freedoms and dignity. Both the United Nations General Assembly[2] and the Executive Committee[3] have emphasized the primacy of these instruments, and confirmed that they form the international legal basis for the protection of refugees.

19. Major problems in protecting refugees have arisen through non-compliance with, or unduly narrow application of existing refugee instruments. Contrary to the aims of the 1951 Convention regime, current policies and practices in some regions are designed to restrict access to safety rather than to facilitate such access. The essential need today is for the uniform, liberal and positive application of existing refugee instruments.

20. Since the adoption of national legislation consistent with international law and standards is key to rendering the protection of refugees and stateless persons effective, UNHCR continued to play an active role when governments formulated new or amended existing legislation that affect persons of concern to UNHCR. In the context of voluntary repatriation operations this often involved major legal reform work to remove legal and administrative obstacles to return. UNHCR also strengthened its cooperation with regional organizations, especially when these sought to harmonize refugee and asylum policies, with a view to ensuring that the proposed policies reflect adequate protection standards. Major capacity-building efforts are under way in a number of regions to support government and non-governmental structures in the area of refugee status determination.

21. Given the importance of family protection issues, UNHCR discussed the important role played by the refugee family in ensuring the protection and well-being of its individual members in a Note on Family Protection Issues (EC/49/SC/CRP.13), presented to the Standing Committee in June 1999. Protecting the refugee family helps, inter alia, to ensure that durable solutions are lasting, as experience has shown that the family unit has a better chance of reintegrating in their home or integrating in a new country than do individual refugees. This was reflected in the conclusion on the protection of the refugee's family adopted by the Executive Committee (A/AC.96/928, paragraph 21) at it's plenary session in October 1999.

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[2] General Assembly resolution adopted on 21 December 1995 (A/RES/50/152).

[3] Conclusions Nos. 68 (XLIII) of 1992 - A/AC.96/804, para. 21; 71 (XLIV) of 1993 - A/AC.96/821, para. 19; 74 (XLV) of 1994 - A/AC.96/839, para. 19; 77 (XLVI) of 1995 - A/AC.96/860, para. 19; 79 (XLVII) of 1996 - A/AC.96/878, para. 21; 81 (XLVIII) of 1997 - A/AC.96/895, para. 18; and 82 (XLVIII) of 1997 - A/AC.96/895, para. 19.

22. UNHCR continued to provide protection and assistance to the internally displaced in certain locations, particularly in the context of voluntary repatriation operations. UNHCR also provided a progress report on statelessness to the Standing Committee in June 1999 which focussed on its activities to assist and protect stateless persons as part of its international protection responsibilities (EC/49/SC/CRP.15).

C. Promotion

23. UNHCR continued its two-year global campaign to promote accession to international refugee and statelessness instruments. During the reporting period, Swaziland acceded to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and Georgia acceded to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol, bringing the number of States party to one or both instruments to 138. In another encouraging development, Chad, Latvia, Lithuania, St Vincent and Grenadines, and Swaziland acceded to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons. This brought the total number of States party to this instrument to 50. With Chad and Swaziland acceding to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, 21 countries are at present State party to this instrument.

24. UNHCR's promotional activities sought to raise public awareness and to strengthen knowledge and understanding of refugee issues within the broader context of forced displacement in its different forms. They were directed at fostering the effective implementation of international legal standards on behalf of refugees, returnees and other persons of concern to UNHCR. Activities were undertaken to identify and strengthen the linkages between refugee law, human rights law and international humanitarian law so that each could be better used for the protection of refugees and others of concern to UNHCR. These activities also aimed to promote the incorporation of relevant international legal standards into national legislation and administrative procedures. UNHCR increased its promotional activities at the regional level. UNHCR also continued vigorously to pursue its efforts to promote collaboration on refugee protection through the "Reach Out" consultative process. Initiated in 1998, this process was broadened in 1999 to engage dialogues with a wide range of NGOs and entities on the nature and dimensions of the current protection challenges, where the main problems lie, and what States and organizations might do together with UNHCR to ensure improved and sustained support for international protection principles. This resulted, inter alia, in the publication of a Field Protection Guide for NGOs.

25. UNHCR continued to strengthen its relationship with different international, regional and national human rights bodies, including national human rights commissions and ombudsmen. The Office monitored closely the work of the Commission on Human Rights and the various experts and groups reporting to it. It also monitored the United Nations Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities and the work of the six United Nations treaty bodies to ensure that issues of relevance to UNHCR's work were brought to the attention of these bodies. UNHCR continued to strengthen its monitoring of and collaboration with the human rights components of regional bodies such as the Council of Europe, the European Court of Human Rights, the OSCE and the OAU, and the AALCC to reinforce the understanding of international refugee protection in these different bodies. In March 2000 a special OAU/UNHCR meeting was held in Conakry to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the OAU Convention Governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa.

II. ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

26. UNHCR provides assistance to refugees in the form of emergency relief in situations of when food and other forms of life-sustaining assistance are required on a large scale at short notice. When these situations become more stable after the initial emergency stage, UNHCR continues to provide assistance while durable solutions are being sought. In many instances, basic services are also provided, including education and counselling. Whenever feasible, such measures are accompanied by efforts to encourage maximum levels of self-reliance among the refugee population. Voluntary repatriation is the preferred solution to refugee problems but, unless convinced that refugees can return to their country of origin in reasonable safety, UNHCR does not actively promote return, although the Office may facilitate existing spontaneous return movements. When it organizes or facilitates voluntary repatriation, UNHCR seeks to ensure that a legal framework is set up to protect the returnees' rights and interests. In some instances and with the agreement of the government of asylum concerned, UNHCR assists refugees to become self-supporting in the country of residence. However, as refugee numbers have increased, local settlement opportunities have tended to become increasingly restricted. Resettlement to third countries is promoted when no other durable solution is feasible.

A. Regional developments in Africa

27. In December 1998, the High Commissioner announced a number of management changes in the structure of the Africa Bureau. This resulted in the creation of three Regional Directorates based in Pretoria, Addis Abeba and Abidjan respectively. While the UNHCR Office in Pretoria was already functioning, the Regional Directorates in Abidjan and Addis Abeba needed to be established and staff were redeployed from Headquarters and from the respective regions for this purpose. Once established, the structures functioned well. In terms of responsibilities, the Africa Bureau at Headquarters is engaged in policy design and sets the strategic framework for UNHCR operations in Africa, while the Regional Directorates are entrusted with the task of managing day to day activities and coordinating the work of the various UNHCR Branch Offices under their respective areas.

1. Central and West Africa

Persons of concern to UNHCR in the region (based on Table 3 of this report and UNHCR's regional Bureau structure)

	Central and West Africa
Refugees:	2,120,830
Asylum-seekers:	23,390
Returned refugees:	343,450
Internally displaced:	50,000
Returned internally displaced:	676,100
Various other groups:	10,600
Total population of concern:	3,224,370

Total expenditure in the region (US$) (based on Table 1 of this report)	
Emergency assistance:	2,860,000
Care and maintenance:	48,407,700
Voluntary repatriation:	23,198,300
Local settlement:	6,746,700
Resettlement:	54,600
Administrative support:	3,787,800
Overall total:	85,055,100

28. Despite the signing of a cease-fire agreement in May 1999, the situation in Sierra Leone remained tense. It was believed that some 2.5 million people (half of the country's population) remained beyond reach of relief assistance. The deployment of additional troops under UNAMSIL and the expected implementation of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme raised expectations for the return of peace. UNHCR centred it's efforts in the country around developing a comprehensive return and reintegration strategy for Sierra Leonean refugees in neighbouring countries and caring for some 8,700 Liberian refugees. UNHCR also participated actively in the elaboration of the Lomé peace accord, particularly aspects related to access by humanitarian agencies.

29. In neighbouring Liberia, the situation in the northern part of the country continued to be very volatile in 1999. Security incidents in the area provoked the flight of over 11,000 Sierra Leonean refugees to safer areas further south in the country. In addition, 8,000 Liberians were reported to have left their homes for Guinea. UNHCR staff were evacuated because of the insecurity in the area, hampering the implementation of reintegration activities and discouraging refugees from returning to their homes. Despite these constraints, UNHCR-assisted repatriation of Liberian refugees exceeded 120,000 in December 1999, nearly 38,000 of them having returned in 1999. Although the initial objectives for repatriation were not met, it was clear that the returns, coupled with UNHCR's presence in return areas, were important factors in building confidence in the reconciliation process.

30. Guinea continued to host by far the largest refugee population in the region. Care and assistance was provided to more than half a million refugees residing in the country. Security in border areas remained problematic and the relocation of refugees was seen as necessary, with priority given to the most vulnerable refugees. By year-end some 20,000 refugees had been transferred to safer areas. The registration and verification of refugees in Gueckedou paved the way for improved planning and targeting of assistance, both concerning food rations provided by WFP and help to vulnerable refugees and victims of violence.

31. The Central African Republic continued to receive large numbers of refugees in 1999, primarily from the neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo. Insecurity in the spring of 1999 brought close to 20,000 refugees to the country. UNHCR provided them with material assistance, including food and household items. Clean water and health care were made available for both refugees and nationals. UNHCR also helped needy refugees among the over 35,000 Sudanese refugees in the country's northern provinces, as well as close to 3,200 urban refugees.

32. Initiated in 1999, the repatriation programme for Chadian refugees in neighbouring countries continued unimpeded. By the end of February 2000, almost 900 refugees had returned from the Central African Republic and another 10,000 were expected to repatriate. Alongside repatriation, UNHCR facilitated the reintegration of those who returned.

33. An influx of 14,300 Sudanese refugees into Chad in early January brought the total number of Sudanese in the country to over 23,000 persons. More than 3,200 heads of families received agricultural tools, seeds and pesticides to help them become more self-sufficient in food production. Some 6,500 persons among the local population also received food rations and free medical services.

34. The issuance of identification cards to refugees in Côte d'Ivoire began in May 1999. This was a significant development in addressing the refugee situation in the country and it is expected to lead to the regularization of the legal status of many thousands of refugees. A similar process was initiated with the Government of Gabon.

2. East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes region

Persons of concern to UNHCR in the region
(based on Table 3 of this report and UNHCR's regional Bureau structure)

	East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region
Refugees:	971,030
Asylum-seekers:	11,210
Returned refugees:	539,830
Internally displaced:	712,900
Returned internally displaced:	265,000
Various other groups:	-
Total population of concern:	2,499,970

Total expenditure in the region (US$)
(based on Table 1 of this report)

Emergency assistance:	2,355,000
Care and maintenance:	76,604,500
Voluntary repatriation:	60,512,200
Local settlement:	36,314,900
Resettlement:	618,500
Administrative support:	9,529,400
Overall total:	185,934,500

35. In the Great Lakes region of Africa, despite the signing of the Lusaka cease-fire agreement between the warring parties in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the situation continued to be tense and the potential for population movements remained high during the year. UNHCR closely followed developments in the peace process and updated contingency plans in anticipation of further population displacement. Since the resurgence of conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 1998, 95,000 Congolese refugees fled to camps in the United Republic of Tanzania and another 25,000 to camps in Zambia. In spite of the difficulties in the country, UNHCR continued to support the repatriation of Rwandans. Over 36,000 returned in 1999.

36. In Burundi, the security situation remained precarious and heightened concerns over the possibility of spill-over into other countries in the region. Over 300,000 refugees had crossed into the United Republic of Tanzania, with some 50,000 having fled between October 1999 and February 2000. Besides providing emergency relief assistance, UNHCR continued to implement a security package which aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to respond to security issues resulting from the presence of refugee camps in border regions. UNHCR also encouraged governments to revitalize and strengthen the Arusha peace process.

37. The situation in the east and Horn of Africa continued to be dominated by the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea, rendering hundreds of individuals homeless and hundreds of others stateless. The re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Eritrea and Sudan was a welcome development in the region and led to the reopening of the border between the two countries, allowing UNHCR to begin the implementation of plans to repatriate some 140,000 Eritrean refugees in the Sudan. On 7 April 2000, the Government of Eritrea, the Government of Sudan and UNHCR signed in Geneva a Tripartite Agreement for the Voluntary Repatriation of Eritrean refugees in the Sudan and their reintegration in Eritrea.

38. UNHCR continued to facilitate the return of Somali refugees back from Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya to areas in north-west and north-east Somalia considered to be safe. Some 70,000 refugees were able to return from Ethiopia and additional groups, mostly from Kenya, returned to north-eastern Somalia, including 820 refugees who were airlifted from camps in Kenya. In contrast, large-scale voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees in Djibouti did not occur, largely due to the presence of landmines in their areas of return.

39. In northern Uganda, repeated security incidents notwithstanding, UNHCR implemented a number of self-reliance programmes, which benefited some 180,000 refugees from southern Sudan. Plans were made to promote the same type of activities for refugees living in western Ethiopia.

40. UNHCR welcomed the Government of Kenya's agreement to issue refugees with identity papers. This was the result of an advocacy campaign over the last two years. The process started in the Dadaab camps and will be extended to other locations in 2000. In an effort to encourage the increased participation of refugees in addressing the security situation in and around refugee camps, UNHCR organized workshops and seminars on capacity-building and community awareness activities.

3. Southern Africa

Persons of concern to UNHCR in the region
(based on Table 3 of this report and UNHCR's regional Bureau structure)

	Southern Africa
Refugees:	247,240
Asylum-seekers:	21,520
Returned refugees:	42,500
Internally displaced:	-
Returned internally displaced:	-
Various other groups:	-
Total population of concern:	311,260

Total expenditure in the region (US$) (based on Table 1 of this report)	
Emergency assistance:	3,302,200
Care and maintenance:	8,792,300
Voluntary repatriation:	1,941,700
Local settlement:	4,933,200
Resettlement:	-
Administrative support:	2,222,000
Overall total:	21,191,400

41. As fighting intensified in Angola during the year, a growing number of refugees poured into Namibia and Zambia. Almost 20 per cent of the population of Angola was estimated to have fled to safer areas within the country and to countries in the region over the past several years. Some 34,000 arrived in neighbouring countries during October 1999 alone. The security situation for many Angolan refugees was precarious, but plans to relocate them to more secure areas during the year were unsuccessful. Inside Angola, several million people were estimated to be displaced.

42. Refugees from the Great Lakes region of Africa, particularly the Democratic Republic of the Congo, also began to arrive in countries in the region. This, combined with the situation surrounding Angola, prompted the rapid reinforcement of UNHCR's ability to provide material assistance to refugees in the region, particularly in Botswana, Namibia, Malawi and Mozambique.

43. While UNHCR successfully repatriated over 1,300 Namibian refugees from Botswana in 1999, the spill-over effects of the war in Angola led to a reverse movement of Namibians back into the country. The more than 1,100 refugees, most of them Namibians, Angolans and Somalis, received material assistance from UNHCR, including basic and complementary food, and essential household items.

44. By the end of 1999, Namibia hosted over 7,300 refugees from a multitude of African nations. The country was affected by instability caused by the armed conflict in southern Angola and separatist attacks within the country. The large number of fresh arrivals of Angolan refugees prompted UNHCR to review and readjust its programme to the developing emergency situation. Protection measures were instituted at border crossing points, including the monitoring of incidents of refoulement, separation of male and female refugees, and the establishment of refugee reception committees.

45. In Mozambique, of the more than 1,400 refugees and asylum-seekers present in the country, over 800 were living in two camps pending durable solutions. UNHCR's protection activities focused on individual status determination, but delays in interviews and decision-making on behalf of the Government left many refugees in waiting. Activities to promote local integration were hampered by the lack of arable land in the refugee areas, growing xenophobia and a general lack of commitment.

46. South Africa continued to host the largest number of urban refugees in the region. In 1999, their number was estimated at more than 60,000 refugees, including more than 31,000 registered by the Government. The majority of refugees were assisted through a network of regional refugee fora. UNHCR's interventions at the assistance level were mainly geared towards helping recognized refugees improve their prospects for local integration, including through vocational and language skills training.

B. Regional developments in the Americas and the Caribbean

Persons of concern to UNHCR in the region (based on Table 3 of this report and UNHCR's regional Bureau structure)	
	Americas and the Caribbean
Refugees:	710,680
Asylum-seekers:	607,130
Returned refugees:	5,970
Internally displaced:	-
Returned internally displaced:	-
Various other groups:	21,200
Total population of concern:	1,344,980

Total expenditure in the region (US$) (based on Table 1 of this report)	
Emergency assistance:	73,100
Care and maintenance:	2,724,000
Voluntary repatriation:	2,458,400
Local settlement:	19,514,900
Resettlement:	-
Administrative support:	1,653,600
Overall total:	26,424,000

1. Columbia

47. A deterioration of the conflict in Colombia during 1999 led not only to massive forced displacement within the country but also to cross-border movements. The influx of some 4,000 Colombians into Venezuela and Panama raised concerns about the potential for future cross-border movements. These influxes triggered a shift in UNHCR's humanitarian interventions from advocacy and promotional activities to technical advice and legal expertise for the adoption or amendment of national legislation, capacity-building and emergency response at the national and local level. As a direct result, UNHCR established a Liaison Office in Ecuador in November 1999 and a field presence in Venezuela on the border with Colombia. UNHCR has also enhanced partnerships with academic institutions, NGOs and the Catholic Church in an effort to strengthen the local response capacity. Presently, Ecuador and Venezuela host large populations of undocumented Colombians who have opted to remain anonymous for security reasons, among others. In Panama and Ecuador a pilot documentation project was implemented through the Catholic Church, in agreement with the respective governments.

48. The conflict also resulted in the displacement of nearly 300,000 persons within Colombia. The role of facilitating the coordination of assistance to internally displaced persons amongst the United Nations agencies in Colombia was entrusted to UNHCR by the IASC in November 1999. At the request of the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Colombia, UNHCR coordinated the development of an inter-agency reintegration strategy involving humanitarian and development agencies based in Colombia.

49. The implementation of UNHCR's Operational Plan for Internally Displaced Persons began in mid-1999, following its endorsement by the Government and

donors in April 1999. The plan seeks to enhance UNHCR's cooperation with national institutions working with internally displaced persons at all stages of displacement, from prevention to solutions. At the outset, emphasis was placed on strengthening the technical and operational capacity of Red de Solidarid, the governmental institution vested with overall institutional responsibility for internally displaced persons. Within its structure, a Joint Technical Unit for Internally Displaced Persons was created. UNHCR also provided support to the national registration system and the National Ombudsman's office for the creation of an Internally Displaced Persons Unit. The issues of early warning, emergency response capacity and standard-setting were developed through training and participation in working groups involving national and international partners.

2. Southern South America

50. Civil society organizations became increasingly key partners in the search for solutions to refugee problems in the region. As a result, approximately 30 per cent of refugee needs were met by civil society institutions in Argentina and Brazil in 1999.

51. Public awareness and constituency-building efforts also continued to yield positive results in the region. The Foundation Argentina con ACNUR was formally established in December 1999, aimed at building constituencies and to raise support for UNHCR activities worldwide. Moreover, UNHCR organized numerous public activities in 1999, such as a UNHCR/UNICEF fund-raising event for Kosovo, and obtained extensive free press and publicity coverage in national media.

52. A number of resettlement opportunities in the region were formalized during 1999. Under a Resettlement Agreement signed with the Government of Chile in early 1999, a first group of refugees from former Yugoslavia arrived in the country in June 1999. The Government of Brazil followed suit by signing a similar agreement in August 1999. Argentina is expected to formalize a resettlement programme in 2000.

3. Central America and Mexico

53. In July 1999, the last collective return of Guatemalan refugees signalled the closure of UNHCR's repatriation programme. This programme has benefited some 43,000 refugees since 1992. UNHCR intensified its efforts to involve returnees and their communities with governmental and non-governmental actors and advocated for the inclusion of returnee communities in national and regional plans.

54. The migratory stabilization plan for 20,000 Guatemalan refugees in south-eastern Mexico continued to be implemented by the Government of Mexico, UNHCR and NGOs. In 2000, all remaining refugees requesting naturalization are expected to benefit from UNHCR's assistance towards self-sufficiency. In Chiapas, 96 per cent of the refugee population already received migratory documents. In addition, in July 1999 the Government of Mexico publicly announced its decision to ratify the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol.

55. In all countries of the sub-region, UNHCR secured durable solutions for refugees by facilitating their acquisition of residency permits and naturalization. The Governments of Belize and Costa Rica offered amnesty programmes for illegal aliens, providing permanent residency for approximately 5,000 and 250 refugees respectively, who arrived in these countries during the

Central American conflict in the 1980s. UNHCR continued to develop and implement a comprehensive protection and programme strategy aimed at enabling national institutions to assume responsibility for addressing asylum issues.

4. Canada and the United States

56. UNHCR's objectives in Canada and the United States continued to focus on advocating for the application of international protection principles, promoting resettlement as a durable solution and reinforcing public awareness and support for refugees and the Office's humanitarian programmes. During 1999, the Canadian Government studied proposals for revising the country's immigration laws and policies, including those governing asylum. The Minister of Citizenship and Immigration is expected to table draft legislation in Parliament during 2000. In the United States, Congress is considering legislative proposals that would restrict application of the "expedited removal" procedure for undocumented arrivals to "migration emergencies", and would place limits on the mandatory detention of asylum-seekers. UNHCR has contributed to the reform initiatives in both countries, inter alia, by providing advice regarding the relevant principles of international refugee law and best practices to governmental and NGO counterparts.

57. In the Caribbean, UNHCR focused its efforts on building the foundation for refugee protection. This included promoting accessions to the international refugee instruments and encouraging the establishment of national legal and institutional asylum arrangements, and provisions for meeting refugee needs. UNHCR's protection network, built around volunteer honorary liaison persons in 12 Caribbean countries, has proven to be an effective, low-cost means of facilitating these efforts.

C. Regional developments in Asia and the Pacific

Persons of concern to UNHCR in the region (based on Table 3 of this report and UNHCR's regional Bureau structure)	
	Asia and the Pacific
Refugees:	1,021,390
Asylum-seekers:	13,550
Returned refugees:	197,520
Internally displaced:	612,500
Returned internally displaced:	-
Various other groups:	40
Total population of concern:	1,845,000

Total expenditure in the region (US$) (based on Table 1 of this report)	
Emergency assistance:	26,818,000
Care and maintenance:	17,528,100
Voluntary repatriation:	24,754,200
Local settlement:	5,346,000
Resettlement:	73,000
Administrative support:	3,729,600
Overall total:	78,248,900

1. South Asia

58. The voluntary repatriation of the remaining 22,000 Muslim refugees from camps in Bangladesh to Myanmar, which resumed in November 1998 after two years of suspension, was limited. As a result of procedural difficulties in the clearance by the Myanmar authorities of those willing to repatriate, only 1,500 persons returned in 1999. UNHCR urged both Governments to expedite returns and a bilateral meeting between the Governments of Bangladesh and Myanmar to streamline the repatriation process was held in January 2000. At the same time, in December 1999, following discussions between UNHCR and the authorities, the Government of Bangladesh agreed to introduce refugee self-help activities within the camps for those who are unwilling or unable to return in the near future.

59. In Myanmar, UNHCR facilitated the establishment of a five year United Nations Integrated Development Plan, which will permit development agencies to take over UNHCR-funded activities in Northern Rakhine State by the end of 2000. As a precurser to this, FAO, UNICEF and UNOPS were engaged as implementing partners in carrying out UNHCR activities. UNHCR also continued its field monitoring of public policy and governance issues affecting returnees from Bangladesh and the local population in Northern Rakhine State, and maintained a dialogue with the national authorities on these issues.

60. Bilateral talks between the Governments of Bhutan and Nepal on the 97,000 refugees in camps in Nepal made slow progress in 1999. Senior government level talks were held in Kathmandu in September 1999, and the two Governments agreed to commence with a verification of the refugee caseload, while continuing to find common ground on the detailed criteria to be used. Further bilateral meetings were held in January and March 2000 to work out the modalities for this joint verification. UNHCR has offered to provide technical assistance and facilitate the repatriation of refugees.

61. In Sri Lanka, armed conflict between the Sri Lankan authorities and the separatist LTTE continued to lead to further population displacements in the northern Vanni region where some 600,000 persons were estimated to be displaced. UNHCR focused its attention on facilitating access to national protection for persons in the region affected by the conflict. A dialogue was maintained with the authorities and the LTTE, in an effort to ensure the safety and well-being of displaced persons. An Open Relief Centre, maintained with UNHCR's support, provided an area of relative safety for those affected by the conflict. UNHCR's protection role was particularly critical when hostilities escalated at the end of 1999. UNHCR also continued to provide support to host communities to assist them in coping with the influx of displaced persons, thereby minimizing the need for further displacement. In addition, attention was focussed on promoting durable solutions for internally displaced persons by providing reintegration assistance to those who returned to their areas of origin or settled in new communities.

62. An estimated 70,000 Sri Lankan refugees remained in camps in India during 1999. Their repatriation was not possible during the year due to the ongoing conflict in Sri Lanka. UNHCR's efforts to promote the self-reliance of some 16,000 urban refugees in India, mainly from Afghanistan, were impeded by difficulties in the issuance and renewal of residential permits by the Indian authorities, due to security considerations. An interim solution to this problem was found in March 2000 and it is hoped that efforts to reduce the dependency of these refugees on UNHCR's financial support can be further advanced. UNHCR also continued its efforts to build a greater awareness of

refugee issues within civil society, academic institutions and professional bodies in India through workshops and seminars for academia and for governmental and judiciary staff.

63. The Regional Consultations on Refugee and Migratory Movements in South Asia continued to make tangible progress. In November 1998, the eminent persons group from South Asia prepared model national legislation on refugees and asylum-seekers for the region. During 1999, efforts were focussed on the dissemination of this model law and on fostering support for its adoption. A meeting of the eminent persons group is scheduled in 2000, to discuss further measures to promote the adoption of the model by States in South Asia.

2. East Asia and the Pacific

64. In February 2000, the authorities of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region granted the right of abode to the remaining 1,400 Vietnamese refugees and so-called "non-nationals" in Hong Kong. Under this scheme, refugees will be able to benefit from social welfare assistance and will be eligible for Hong Kong citizenship after seven years. This decision is the culmination of self-reliance and local integration measures undertaken by UNHCR over the past three years.

65. UNHCR phased out its local settlement assistance to Vietnamese refugees in China at the end of 1999, as planned. Assistance in the management of a revolving credit scheme, initiated in 1994, through which refugees have achieved self-reliance, was maintained, allowing refugees and the host communities to continue to benefit from employment opportunities created under the scheme.

66. In July-August 1999, tripartite consultations between the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Government of Thailand and UNHCR, led to the organized return of the remaining 1,160 Laotians in Thailand who had been determined not to have met internationally recognized refugee criteria. This concluded the last chapter of the former Comprehensive Plan of Action in Thailand. Returnee reintegration and monitoring assistance will be continued in the Lao People's Democratic Republic throughout 2000. UNHCR will also continue to seek resettlement solutions for the remaining 116 refugees in the Ban Napho camp.

67. In May 1999, UNHCR completed the registration of the 99,700 persons, mainly Karen and Karenni refugees from Myanmar, located in 11 camps along the border between Thailand and Myanmar. Some 15,150 refugees from two camps at risk of cross-border incursions were successfully relocated to a safer site inland during the year. UNHCR continued to actively cooperate with the Government of Thailand on the admission of new arrivals into the camps. Despite several security incidents during the year, the Government of Thailand reiterated its policy of continuing to provide temporary asylum to Myanmar refugees in Thailand.

68. The repatriation of the remaining 47,000 Cambodian refugees in camps in Thailand was completed in March 1999. UNHCR continued to monitor the protection of returnees in Cambodia during 1999 and promote their reintegration through community-based projects. In 2000, emphasis will be placed on strengthening linkages with development agencies to ensure the longer-term sustainability of returnee reintegration.

3. Timor

69. The eruption of violence in East Timor, following the announcement of the results of the 30 August 1999 referendum on independence, provoked the displacement of 75 per cent of the population and the large-scale destruction of private housing, public buildings and utilities. Some 500,000 persons were displaced inside East Timor and another estimated 200,000 fled to West Timor and other areas of Indonesia. UNHCR responded to the immediate humanitarian needs of the displaced persons in East Timor and the refugees in encampments in West Timor by providing emergency relief, transportation and petrol. From October 1999, UNHCR conducted a large-scale voluntary repatriation operation, giving effect to refugees' free choice to return to East Timor, in spite of constant intimidation and violent opposition from militia groups. By mid-March 2000, over 150,000 persons had returned to East Timor from Indonesia and elsewhere. The majority of the refugees have been repatriated in an organized manner through UNHCR's programme with the assistance of IOM.

70. In East Timor, UNHCR is facilitating the reintegration of returnees by providing shelter material to those whose houses were destroyed. By the end of 2000, 35,000 housing units will have been repaired for some 200,000 persons. Discussions with the World Bank, UNTAET and other United Nations agencies are underway to ensure an effective transition from initial reintegration activities to long-term community rehabilitation, reconciliation and development.

71. In October 1999, UNHCR concluded a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Indonesia, which set forth a framework for the protection of refugees and affirmed the voluntary nature of the repatriation programme to East Timor. Despite this agreement, access to refugees in west Timor remained problematic and the number of refugees remaining in West Timor was difficult to determine. Nevertheless, UNHCR was not deterred by these difficulties, nor the continued threats and intimidation by militias. The Office continued pursuing its mandated functions in West Timor, including an active mass information campaign to promote repatriation. In addition, plans were established with the Government to support the local integration of those who wish to remain in Indonesia.

72. The Asia-Pacific Intergovernmental Consultations on Regional Approaches to Refugees and Displaced Persons provided a useful forum for countries in the Asia-Pacific region to discuss refugee and migration related issues. The fourth meeting of the APC, co-hosted by UNHCR and the Government of Nepal, was held in June 1999. The meeting recommended that, due to the diversity of the region, sub-regional and expert meetings should be convened between plenary sessions. A first sub-regional meeting of the Mekong countries took place in Cambodia in December 1999. Issues relating to returnee reintegration and capacity-building were discussed. A second sub-regional meeting took place in New Zealand, in February 2000, with the participation of officials from countries in the Pacific. Participants discussed emergency preparedness, capacity-building and people trafficking. Further sub-regional and expert meetings are scheduled for 2000.

D. Regional developments in Europe

Persons of concern to UNHCR in the region (based on Table 3 of this report and UNHCR's regional Bureau structure)	
	Europe
Refugees:	2,527,770
Asylum-seekers:	534,490
Returned refugees:	2,920
Internally displaced:	1,346,500
Returned internally displaced:	65,100
Various other groups:	1,279,010
Total population of concern:	5,755,790

Total expenditure in the region (US$) (based on Table 1 of this report)	
Emergency assistance:	8,058,900
Care and maintenance:	31,499,700
Voluntary repatriation:	127,600
Local settlement:	30,172,400
Resettlement:	453,600
Administrative support:	4,595,100
Overall total:	74,907,300

1. Western Europe

73. A critical protection issue for UNHCR in Western Europe in 1999 was the outflow of thousands of refugees from the Kosovo province of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Refugee movements into Western Europe included several thousand people through the Humanitarian Evacuation Programme established in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. During the month of June 1999 alone, the number of Kosovars who arrived spontaneously in Western Europe to seek asylum (nearly 20,000) almost equalled the total number of asylum-seekers from all other nationalities during the same month.

74. Notwithstanding the generally positive and generous response of Western European governments to the Kosovo crisis, UNHCR followed with increasing concern the legislative, judicial and policy developments impacting on asylum possibilities generally. At both the national and the European Union levels, policy directions continued to focus on restrictive practices designed to control migration. These practices impacted considerably on the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers.

75. The need to ensure a proper balance between guaranteed access for persons in need of international protection to countries of the European Union and legitimate measures to stem irregular migration and trafficking remained at the centre of UNHCR's dialogue with the European Union, its institutions and Member States. An encouraging development was the impetus given by the Tampere Summit of the European Union in October 1999 to the establishment of a comprehensive and concerted European asylum and migration strategy for the future, enlarged European Union. The Tampere Summit clearly recognized that such an integrated strategy should keep a distinct focus on the "absolute respect of the right to

seek asylum" and that a common asylum system must be based on the full and inclusive application of the 1951 Geneva Convention.

76. The overall number of asylum applications in Western European countries increased by some 19 per cent in 1999 compared to 1998. Germany continued to receive the largest number of asylum applicants, followed by the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Belgium.

2. Central Europe

77. UNHCR focused its work in the region in 1999 on helping countries bring their asylum legislation into line with the acquis of the European Union and international standards. This assistance was channelled through the PHARE horizontal programme of the European Union. The resulting collaboration helped to enhance cooperation and gave Central European counterparts opportunities for networking and information-sharing with European Union Member States. National Task Forces (for the most part incorporating the judiciary, NGOs and UNHCR) were established to follow-up the process and are expected to continue after the two year PHARE project.

3. Eastern Europe

78. The situation around Chechnya deteriorated in the second half of 1999. After fighting broke out in neighbouring Dagestan between Chechen armed groups and Russian forces in the summer of 1999, approximately 30,000 people were displaced. With the outbreak of conflict in October 1999, however, over 200,000 people fled into neighbouring Republics, particularly Ingushetia, with several thousands more escaping into Georgia and further afield to Kazakhstan. While several thousand Chechens returned home to parts of Chechnya under Russian control, many left again due to continuing insecurity, the destruction of their homes and the poor state of the general infrastructure. As at March 2000, UNHCR provided assistance to approximately 180,000 displaced persons in Ingushetia through a United Nations inter-agency emergency assistance programme. The majority were expected to return home in the near future.

79. In 1999, there were some positive signs in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict settlement process, with new initiatives by the OSCE Minsk Group and bilateral contacts between the Presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan. Despite the political upheavals in Armenia and Azerbaijan which occurred shortly before the OSCE Summit in November 1999, both Presidents reconfirmed that the peace process would continue to be advanced and called for a revitalization of the Minsk Group process to re-enlist the support of the international community.

80. UNHCR's assistance programme in Armenia increasingly focused on the promotion of naturalization of ethnic Armenian refugees, adoption of relevant legislation and building local implementation capacity. Naturalization remained a key means to facilitate the integration of refugees into Armenian society and reduce statelessness. In parallel, UNHCR continued to provide assistance to the most vulnerable groups of the refugee population and maintained its long-term sustainable development activities.

81. With UNHCR assistance at the drafting stage, a national refugee law was passed in March 1999 by the Armenian Parliament. UNHCR will continue to assist the authorities in developing national implementation procedures, including refugee status determination.

82. While significant progress in achieving a political settlement of the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh has yet to be achieved, UNHCR's programme in Azerbaijan moved towards a longer-term development phase with a stronger emphasis on integration of refugees and internally displaced persons. This entailed closer inter-agency cooperation with the World Bank, UNDP and competent government bodies in a joint effort to rehabilitate the war-damaged territories of the country. This strategy is designed both to facilitate the return of internally displaced persons to the area, and to create conditions conducive to self-reliance among those for whom return is not yet possible.

83. In May 1999, a new law on refugees was passed in Azerbaijan. UNHCR is assisting the authorities in developing national implementation procedures, including refugee status determination.

84. There was little movement towards resolving the conflict in Georgia over the status of Abkhaz, but there were a few positive signs of progress in the conflict settlement process over South Ossetia. Security conditions, including for humanitarian workers, deteriorated in both areas during the year. As a result of the Chechnya conflict, some 7,000 refugees fled to Georgia in late 1999 and early 2000, where they received limited material assistance from UNHCR.

85. By May 1999, 25,000 of the de jure stateless persons among the Formerly Deported Peoples who returned to Crimea obtained Ukrainian citizenship, partly through UNHCR's promotion campaign. The majority (over 53,000) of a second group of 62,000 people in need of Ukrainian citizenship who were required to renounce their Uzbek citizenship first, benefited from a simplified procedure agreed between the two countries with UNHCR's encouragement and facilitation.

86. In Turkey, the arrival of 18,000 Kosovar refugees and the prominent media coverage of the Chechen humanitarian crisis stirred deep feelings of sympathy in the Turkish public and gave a new impetus to the UNHCR programme in the country. Working relations between UNHCR and the Government were strengthened in tandem with the development of UNHCR's new activities in the fields of training and technical cooperation. The acceptance of Turkey by the European Union as a formal candidate for membership opened up prospects for bringing the country's asylum institution into a closer harmony with international standards. In general, the asylum situation and protection for non-European refugees improved as a result of these positive developments. Nevertheless, despite the easing of certain procedural barriers to the national asylum system, UNHCR still had to intervene in many individual cases under its statutory responsibility. Nearly all recognized refugees were resettled through UNHCR's programme.

4. CIS Conference follow-up

87. The follow-up to the CIS Conference (May 1996, Geneva) on refugees, displaced persons and migrants in the CIS region is due to be concluded at the final session of the Steering Group which is being scheduled for July 2000. Following a recommendation of the penultimate meeting of the Steering Group in June 1999, a Working Group was established to assess the progress made and provide recommendations to the Steering Group on what shape any further international effort should take to support implementation of the Programme of Action. The Working Group met in October 1999 and March 2000, and after considering an interim assessment report, concluded that international consultation and support was still needed in order to further implement the Programme of Action of the Conference. The third meeting is scheduled for May 2000 and will deal with recommendations for how such cooperation should continue.

E. Regional developments in South-Eastern Europe

Persons of concern to UNHCR in the region (based on Table 3 of this report and UNHCR's regional Bureau structure)	
	South-Eastern Europe
Refugees:	615,900
Asylum-seekers:	80
Returned refugees:	950,200
Internally displaced:	1,094,700
Returned internally displaced:	312,200
Various other groups:	-
Total population of concern:	2,973,080

Total expenditure in the region (US$) (based on Table 1 of this report)	
Emergency assistance:	144,884,100
Care and maintenance:	152,695,600
Voluntary repatriation:	31,309,300
Local settlement:	25,654,200
Resettlement:	612,200
Administrative support:	7,189,900
Overall total:	362,345,300

88. The conflict in Kosovo during 1999 led to renewed displacement and suffering on a massive scale. By the end of the first three months of the year, some 350,000 people had been displaced, with 260,000 displaced within the province itself. On 24 March 1999, the conflict exploded into an international crisis. NATO airstrikes were launched against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and almost one million Kosovo Albanians fled from their homes. Between March and June 1999 alone, more than 850,000 ethnic Albanians fled to other parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or to neighbouring countries, mainly to Albania and to The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

89. The mass exodus from Kosovo was one of the most complex and intensely political refugee emergencies in history. Despite the difficulties of the situation, the humanitarian operation achieved its over-riding objective, namely to ensure the security and meet the immediate life-sustaining needs of hundreds of thousands of refugees. Managing a crisis of this size in such a highly politicized context, however, was a major challenge, which initially overwhelmed the response capacity of the host governments. The humanitarian challenges temporarily exceeded the capacities of UNHCR and its humanitarian partners. In the initial response to the exodus, UNHCR and humanitarian agencies were faced with resource shortfalls and equally serious problems of protection. Among these were the political difficulties in securing admission to safety, the practical problems of setting up enough camps rapidly and physical security problems.

90. In addition to the large-scale relief effort of civilian agencies, NATO's rapid logistical support proved vital to ensure refugee admission and to bring the humanitarian crisis under control. Other important factors included Albania's liberal asylum policy; the generous hospitality extended by host families in Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro;

and international burden-sharing through a humanitarian evacuation programme. Under this latter programme, implemented by UNHCR and IOM, some 90,000 refugees were assisted to move from The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to third countries on a temporary basis.

91. Major challenges resulted from the collaboration between humanitarian and military actors in responding to the crisis, especially with respect to maintaining the civilian and impartial nature of humanitarian action. It became widely recognized that the multiplicity of bilateral, independent responses to the crisis also undermined multilateral coordination of assistance.

92. In the three months after the establishment of UNMIK under Security Council resolution S/RES/1244, the majority of the recently-displaced refugees returned to Kosovo almost as swiftly and dramatically as they had fled. UNHCR quickly transformed its programme from a major international refugee relief operation into an equally ambitious repatriation and reintegration effort, including a major emergency shelter programme for the hundreds of thousands who returned ahead of winter. Despite the logistic difficulties which hampered the humanitarian effort, including bottlenecks at the border between The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo, the programme met its basic objectives and a humanitarian crisis during the winter was avoided.

93. An exodus of non-Albanians regrettably resulted from the massive return of refugees to Kosovo. The overall situation for minorities in the province continued to be precarious. Despite the best efforts of UNMIK and KFOR, without which the situation would have been far worse, there was a climate of violence and impunity, as well as widespread discrimination, harassment and intimidation directed against non-Albanians. This led to the departure of hundreds of thousands of non-Albanians from Kosovo, mainly to other parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This remains a major concern and preoccupation for all humanitarian agencies in Kosovo, and is the focus for humanitarian programmes in the year 2000.

94. 1999 was the fourth year of peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. Despite sustained efforts to promote return and reconciliation, the number of refugees and internally displaced persons in and from the region remained high. Political, legal and economic factors continued to impede returns. The homes of the great majority of those still displaced were located in areas in which the prospective returnees would be part of a minority community. In many cases, authorities at all levels failed to translate into action their declared commitments to find solutions for the displaced. During the second half of the year, while many political, legal, administrative and economic obstacles remained in place, some encouraging progress on returns was achieved. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, there was a steady increase of minority returns to areas considered to be particularly difficult. Returns to and within Croatia numbered some 100,000, out of which there were over 30,000 registered returns in 1999 alone. UNHCR played a catalytic role in establishing special return projects for Bosnia and Herzegovina and for Croatia under the framework established by the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe in 1999.

95. During the course of the year, UNHCR's regional strategies were reviewed in two meetings of the HIWG of the Peace Implementation Council. In April 1999, the HIWG focussed on the international response to the Kosovo refugee emergency. The December 1999 meeting focussed on the need for renewed efforts to find solutions to displacement under the Dayton Agreement. UNHCR presented an updated regional plan of action which took into consideration both changes in the environment necessary for durable solutions and the creation of the

Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe. It presented UNHCR's returned-related projects and the linked reconstruction needs, and it highlighted the need for return viability to be strengthened through socio-economic development activities targeting job creation and self-sufficiency.

96. UNHCR continued to remain actively engaged in emergency preparedness response activities with regard to potential areas of population displacement in the region, such as Montenegro, the Sandjak and southern Serbia in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

F. Regional developments in Central Asia, South-west Asia, North Africa and the Middle East

Persons of concern to UNHCR in the region (based on Table 3 of this report and UNHCR's regional Bureau structure)	Central Asia, South-west Asia, North Africa and the Middle East
Refugees:	3,482,800
Asylum-seekers:	22,800
Returned refugees:	434,300
Internally displaced:	264,200
Returned internally displaced:	10,000
Various other groups:	175,600
Total population of concern:	4,389,700

Total expenditure in the region (US$) (based on Table 1 of this report)	
Emergency assistance:	-
Care and maintenance:	41,041,100
Voluntary repatriation:	18,273,600
Local settlement:	11,821,400
Resettlement:	860,800
Administrative support:	4,088,100
Overall total:	76,084,800

97. In the absence of comprehensive solutions for the larger refugee problems in the region, in 1999 UNHCR continued to promote, facilitate and implement durable solutions wherever feasible while providing protection and care and maintenance assistance in the countries of asylum in the region. The region is characterized by some of the longest standing and largest refugee situations in the world, produced by internal conflicts for which solutions remained extremely elusive.

98. UNHCR's main operation in Central Asia was the repatriation of Tajik refugees from Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan. In 1999, 4,670 Tajik refugees in these countries returned home. In addition, UNHCR successfully pursued its strategy to establish, support and maintain national institutional capacity and legal frameworks to protect and assist refugees in the region. Of the five Central Asian States, four have already acceded to the 1951 Refugee Convention and have some form of national refugee legislation and administration.

99. In Southwest Asia, despite the lack of political settlement and general peace in Afghanistan, more than 160,000 Afghan refugees returned home in 1999. However, the vast majority of the 2.6 million Afghan refugees remaining in Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran are not likely to return to Afghanistan in the near term. Greater peace, internal stability and increased development activities which would generate conditions conducive to re-establishing communities, economic opportunities and other aspects of normal life inside the country are needed. On the positive side, in mid-February 2000, UNHCR and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran agreed to a joint programme to facilitate voluntary repatriation of all undocumented Afghan nationals in the Islamic Republic of Iran, while offering those who cannot return the possibility of receiving protection and assistance in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

100. In North Africa, pending the implementation of a durable solution for the Saharan refugees, UNHCR continues to ensure its protection role and provide needed care and maintenance assistance to the refugees. Efforts are being made with the concerned authorities to take a new approach to this programme by prioritizing the needs of the refugees that cannot be met through other sources. The present mandate of MINURSO was extended until 31 May 2000 to allow for further discussions to identify workable solutions to the Western Sahara conflict. Pending a workable solution agreed upon by the parties, UNHCR will continue to monitor developments and revise its preparatory activities and plans to adjust to the pace of the ongoing political process.

101. UNHCR protected and assisted some 132,000 refugees in the Middle East in 1999. For the most part, the refugees in the region live in urban settings, although there are also camp based refugee populations in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia. During 1999, UNHCR made a major effort to strengthen its refugee status determination and resettlement processing capacities in the region. This resulted in enhanced protection, more opportunities for durable solutions for eligible refugees and reduced the frequency of irregular movements of asylum-seekers in the region. As a result, in 1999 nearly 5,500 refugees were resettled in third countries from the Middle East and some 17,000 refugees returned home. In addition, UNHCR continued to develop and broaden its relationship with governments, universities, foundations, national NGOs and other institutions with a view to promoting refugee law, supporting accession to the 1951 Refugee Convention and strengthening national institutions to more effectively manage the protection and assistance of asylum-seekers and refugees in the region.

III. PROGRAMME THEMES AND PRIORITIES

A. Refugee women

102. UNHCR continued to implement a targeted strategy for the advancement of refugee women and the mainstreaming of a gender equality perspective. Particular emphasis was placed on mainstreaming activities in the Division of Operational Support and throughout the new Operations Management System that governs the development, planning and implementation of UNHCR's programmes. A gender equality perspective was integrated in several key training packages, field guidelines and checklists. In addition, the new project description format introduced in 1999 specifically required field staff to make reference to how each project would address the particular needs and rights of refugee women. UNHCR also commenced with the process of documenting good practices in the

advancement of women and gender mainstreaming with the aim of replicating these in other field offices.

103. In the various regions, four Senior Regional Advisors for Refugee Women were put in place to coordinate the implementation of region specific strategies to promote gender equality and the advancement of refugee women. In Africa these activities included a project to prevent and respond to sexual and gender based violence targeting five sub-Saharan countries, reproductive rights awareness training campaigns to eliminate harmful traditional practices and gender sensitive mine awareness training. In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, strategic frameworks for gender mainstreaming and gender sensitive performance indicators were developed. In addition, income-generation for urban refugee women took place and rights awareness seminars on issues such as domestic violence and human rights were held. In Mexico, migratory documents were provided to both women and men refugees, and legislative reforms relating land ownership by women refugees was adopted. In the Middle East, health programmes for women, education for girls, rights awareness training and micro-credit schemes for women remained priorities.

104. The Department of International Protection also invested significant time in promoting gender sensitive asylum procedures in countries of asylum. These activities included training and support to governments and NGOs. In addition, inter-agency cooperation was promoted as important means of implementing a strong and unified approach to ensuring gender equality and the rights of refugee women.

B. Refugee children and adolescents

105. In 1999, UNHCR activities relating to refugee children and adolescents, including those of concern to the Office, continued to address a range of issues. UNHCR's increasingly concerted follow-up to the United Nations Study on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Children (the Machel Study) improved its response in particular areas of concern. Moreover, progress was achieved in relation to the Action for the Rights of Children (ARC) training and capacity-building project, a collaborative effort initiated by UNHCR and the Save the Children Alliance in 1997, which was extended to include UNICEF and OHCHR in 1999.

106. Inter-agency coordination and cooperation with NGOs was actively pursued through a number of initiatives. These included the continued implementation of the ARC project, the joint UNHCR and Save the Children Alliance Separated Children in Europe programme, UNHCR's participation in fora such as the Inter-Agency Group on Separated Children, and through the Office's support for a study entitled Untapped Potential: Adolescents Affected by Armed Conflict, undertaken by the Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Adolescents.

107. UNHCR's activities benefited considerably from the continued presence of four Regional Policy Officers for Refugee Children, responsible for the promotion and strategic reorientation in their respective geographical regions of UNHCR's protection and programming on behalf of refugee children and adolescents. Under the Separated Children in Europe Programme, an additional Senior Regional Policy Officer was appointed in September 1999.

108. UNHCR's strategy for the immediate future, which was submitted to the Executive Committee in March 2000, aims to address a number of critical issues relating to refugee children through:

(i) The prioritization the Office's concerns related to children, namely separated children, adolescents and education;
(ii) A strengthened focus on mainstreaming children's issues into UNHCR's overall protection and assistance activities as well as into those of implementing partners; and
(iii) An increased emphasis on an inter-agency approach and collaboration with NGOs to address issues of common interest and concern.

C. Elderly refugees

109. The International Year of Older Persons, which was marked in 1999, provided UNHCR with an opportunity to re-examine its approaches to the mental and physical needs of elderly refugees and other older persons of concern to the Office. UNHCR also published a range of materials featuring the global situation of older refugees. UNHCR and the European Community Humanitarian Office jointly commissioned a study of the elderly in refugee emergencies, undertaken by HelpAge International, resulting in *The Ageing World and Humanitarian Crisis: Guidelines for Best Practice*, covering all sectors, from health to shelter. In 1999, UNHCR also formulated a Policy on Older Refugees, which was endorsed by the Standing Committee in February 2000.

D. Environment

110. Putting the 1996 *Environmental Guidelines* into practice through tailor-made demonstration projects continued to be a major focus of UNHCR's environmental activities in 1999. Projects of this nature were designed and supported in Afghanistan (environmental protection and management), Djibouti (gender and environment), Liberia (strengthening environmental issues), the Sudan (community integration) and Zimbabwe (permaculture). Other projects continued to provide essential support to natural resource management initiatives; forest-related activities; promotion of energy saving devices and practices; environmental education; data collection and analysis; and environmental mapping. Overall, more than 30 projects were supported in 25 countries in 1999.

111. Responding to the need for improved monitoring of its environmental activities, UNHCR launched a three-year project to develop appropriate methods for carrying out environmental assessments and monitoring in different phases of refugee operations and in different environmental situations. The project brings together a combination of practical and sophisticated tools, which range from simple participatory appraisals to using remote sensing satellite images. Focused primarily on Guinea and Uganda, preliminary outputs will be tested extensively in other countries. Expected outputs are a toolkit for UNHCR staff and implementing agencies (comprised of checklists, indicators and guidelines for implementation), functional databases which will facilitate data analysis and interpretation, and a specially designed training component for end-users.

112. Three regional training workshops were held in 1999: New Delhi (for South Asia), Johannesburg (for Southern Africa) and Nairobi (Great Lakes region). With input from previous training events and feedback from the field, the training manual, Environmental Management within Refugee Operations has been revised and is due for translation into French in 2000.

E. Humanitarian assistance and long-term development

113. The search for durable solutions in a post-conflict society has often been hampered by institutional and funding gaps. Therefore, UNHCR has engaged in

more intensive dialogue with international development and financial actors, as well as within the United Nations system in the context of the IASC.

114. To address the issue, a Roundtable on the theme "The Gap between Humanitarian Assistance and Long-Term Development" was convened in January 1999 by the Brookings Institution in Washington D.C. It was co-sponsored by UNHCR and the World Bank and initiated what has become known as "the Brookings Process". A second meeting of the Roundtable took place in July 1999 in Paris. This led to the establishment of a core Brookings Secretariat, comprising UNDP, UNHCR and the World Bank. The first follow-up meeting at the Secretariat level was convened in November 1999 in Washington, D.C.

115. The objective of the Brookings Process is to particularly address the problems of institutional and of funding gaps in an inclusive manner, i.e. through the early establishment of a voluntary loose knit coalition for conflict stability. This coalition would:

(i) Galvanize political support to overcome these gaps, especially in low donor interest situations;
(ii) Serve as a mechanism to avoid duplication of effort;
(iii) Breathe new life into existing structures for assessment, planning and financing; and
(iv) Ensure the early involvement of key actors, in particular the development partners, in the post-conflict reintegration and recovery process.

116. Specifically the Process calls for establishing a broad based "coalition of the willing" consisting of a network of humanitarian and development agencies, inter-governmental, governmental and non-governmental donors and recipient countries interested in and committed to support action in favour of societies emerging from conflict.

117. The Brookings Secretariat will facilitate follow up actions, including the implementation of the selected partnership initiatives. The two identified partnership initiatives to pilot the process are the Great Lakes region of Africa, with focus on Burundi, and the West African region, with focus on Sierra Leone. Due to the security situation in Burundi in Autumn 1999 the focus has been on the latter initiatives. This translated into a Joint High-Level Mission to West Africa in early February 2000. The mission identified five gaps in the sub-region that need to be addressed within the framework of the Brookings process. The gaps comprised political will, reintegration, communication and governance, sub-regional dimension and resources and partnering.

118. Within UNHCR, the Deputy High Commissioner convened a working group with the aim of building a stronger institutional approach, while capitalizing on the wealth of staff experience. The purpose was to identify new areas where a promising political or social opening/change, existing reliable partners on ground or new programmatic ideas could advance the opportunity for piloting the Brookings Process. Furthermore, a Brookings Process Intranet site has been developed to ensure that the flow of information is open and fast.

IV. BUDGET AND FINANCING OF OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

119. UNHCR's initial budget for 1999, as approved by the Executive Committee, was US$ 915 million (10 per cent lower than in 1998), continuing trend of the past three years of decreasing budget levels. Of this amount, US$ 413 million

was for General Programmes and US$ 482 million was for Special Programmes. The year was characterized, on the one hand, by considerably increased needs to respond to three successive emergencies (Kosovo, East Timor and the northern Caucasus) and, on the other hand, budget reductions due to funding shortfalls in several other General and Special Programmes, particularly in Africa. In the course of the year, the overall requirements increased to US$ 1,183.7 million, due mainly to the Kosovo Emergency. Total contributions reached US$ 911.6 million, an increase of US$ 142.6 million as compared with 1998.

120. Despite the fact that the initial budget was US$ 27 million lower than in 1998 and that some donors increased their contributions, the General Programmes once again faced a funding shortfall. The Office was required to borrow US$ 7.5 million from the Working Capital and Guarantee Fund to maintain the Emergency Fund at its statutory level and to finance the Annual Programme for 2000 pending receipt of anticipated contributions. Contributions to General Programmes were US$ 326.9 million, compared with US$ 327.4 in 1998. The funding shortfall forced the Office to exercise tight control over obligations and to restrict or cancel a number of non-life-saving activities in the Field and at Headquarters. Limited recourse to the Programme Reserve and the Voluntary Repatriation Fund also helped to match budgets with income.

121. The initial needs for Special Programmes were revised upwards in the course of the year to US$ 770.7 million, due primarily to the Kosovo Emergency, which had erupted in March, and to small increased needs in Africa and Asia. Some individual programmes, however, started 1999 with very little carry-over and received only partial funding, resulting in the need to continually readjust operational budgets and programme implementation. As in 1998, programmes particularly affected were repatriation/rehabilitation programmes in West Africa, Rwanda, the Great Lakes region of Africa and Liberia. The programmes for the CIS Countries, the Horn of Africa and South-Eastern Europe also received insufficient funding to cover planned activities. Against the revised target, US$ 584.7 was received during the year.

122. To ensure early, predictable, adequate and flexible funding, the Office continued informal consultations on the introduction, from 1 January 2000, of a unified budget structure and on pledging mechanisms. One major donor set an example by announcing its country's entire contribution for 1999 at the beginning of the year. UNHCR also published its first Global Report (covering the 1998 programme year), providing comprehensive documentation for donors and others on the implementation of programmes, the achievement of their objectives and financial reporting.

123. A promising development was the increased contributions generated from private and corporate sources. These reached US$ 31.8 million, nearly three times more than in 1998. While this was, to a large extent, in response to the events in South-Eastern Europe, it also reflected a determined effort by the Office to tap new resources.

124. For 2000, the Executive Committee endorsed a ("unified") Annual Programme Budget of US$ 933.5 million. By 31 December 1999, total needs had increased to US$ 965.2 million through the addition of Supplementary Programmes for Sierra Leonean refugees and for the situation related to East Timor.

V. OVERSIGHT AND EVALUATION

A. Inspector General's Office

125. In 1999, inspections were conducted of UNHCR operations in 11 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and North America. In addition, the Inspector General's Office assisted in the establishment of the new regional management structures in Africa and completed the review of the role of the country desk officer at Headquarters. In the first quarter of 2000, inspections were conducted of UNHCR operations in five countries in Africa, Asia and Europe.

126. Inspection procedures were revised in the second half of 1999. An important aim of the revision was to produce more focused inspection reports more quickly and to reduce the period between inspection and final closure of the file.

127. A number of investigations were conducted directly by staff of the Inspector General's Office. The focal point function for all investigations was reinforced with the filling of the new post of Investigation Coordinator in the last quarter of 1999.

128. Staff of the Inspector General's Office undertook training with a government diplomatic inspection service and participated in the first United Nations Investigators' Conference, organized by OIOS in September 1999.

129. A bilingual leaflet was produced which describes the functions of the Inspector General's Office and how staff should report any situations or incidents that may warrant investigation.

B. Evaluation and policy analysis

130. In 1999, substantial changes were made to the central evaluation function in UNHCR. Following a review of the function sponsored by the Canadian Government, a new Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit was created in the first half of 1999. To maximize the impact of the new unit, it was located within the Department of Operations, reporting directly to the Assistant High Commissioner. The creation of the new unit, which became fully functional in the third quarter of 1999, enabled two additional professional posts and an expanded consultancy budget to be dedicated to the central evaluation function.

131. The Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit is committed to the systematic examination and assessment of UNHCR projects, programmes, practices and policies. The unit also promotes rigorous research on policy issues related to the work of UNHCR. Its mission statement and activities are guided by the four fundamental principles of transparency, independence, consultation and relevance.

132. UNHCR's new evaluation policy formed the basis of unit's primary undertaking in the period under review, the management of an independent evaluation of the Office's performance in the Kosovo refugee crisis. Carried out by a team of consultants, the evaluation was initiated in June 1999 and published in February 2000, when it was discussed by the Standing Committee of the Executive Committee. The new evaluation unit has also initiated a number of other reviews, covering issues such as UNHCR's activities on behalf of internally displaced people; UNHCR's policy on refugees in urban areas; UNHCR's

role in ensuring the security of refugee-populated areas; UNHCR's role in strengthening local NGOs; and UNHCR's role in relation to the problem of statelessness.

VI. COOPERATION/COORDINATION

A. Cooperation with intergovernmental organizations

133. Within overall cooperation agreements, UNHCR concluded global or country-specific agreements with partner organizations. They included an agreement with IOM in Croatia to address issues related to Bosnian and Croatian refugees in several countries in the Balkans. An annual meeting was also held with IOM, during which advances made and constraints faced in the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding with UNHCR were reviewed. The gathering also served to address difficulties encountered in the operationalization of cooperation in the field. Furthermore, UNHCR signed an agreement with the IARLJ to jointly promote and encourage national systems for the identification, treatment and protection of asylum-seekers.

134. After a careful review of progress made in their implementation, some cooperation agreements were modified and/or renewed. The Framework for Cooperation signed in 1998 with the World Bank was complemented by an agreement further defining the staff exchange programme. As a result, a World Bank senior official was seconded to the UNHCR office in Bogotá to assist in the implementation of the UNHCR programme in favour of Colombian internally displaced persons. UNHCR's work in this country was also the subject of an Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Colombian Government.

135. Secondments and staffing were the subject of three other cooperation agreements signed in 1999 with international organizations, NGOs and government agencies. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the OIF, whereby the latter will fund, recruit and deploy JPOs from francophone countries and other members of the OIF. Emergency staffing and other stand-by arrangements were the subject of cooperation agreements signed with two international NGOs (the Danish and Norwegian Refugee Councils) and EMERCON, the Russian state entity for civil defence, emergency response and disaster mitigation.

136. The implementation of cooperation agreements with key operational partners were periodically reviewed through annual meetings. Though no global cooperation agreement has been signed with the ICRC, annual meetings are also held to review specific issues of situations. The 1999 meeting addressed the issues of operating principles in large-scale humanitarian crises and the relationship between humanitarian, political and military actors. These themes were discussed against the background of the Kosovo crisis.

137. The overall issue of cooperation agreements has been the subject of internal discussions within UNHCR throughout 1999. Since 1952, more than 85 cooperation agreements have been signed under 16 different titles (memorandums of understanding being the most common one). These agreements are global, regional or national in coverage; general or issue-specific in nature; and are intended to provide policy guidance for inter-agency cooperation. As a result of these discussions, an internal process is currently underway to improve the use and efficacy of these cooperation agreements, as well as to rationalize the signing of future ones.

B. Coordination with other members of the United Nations system

138. During the reporting period, UNHCR continued to strengthen cooperation and coordination with other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, both bilaterally and within inter-agency fora. This process included the refinement of UNHCR policies concerning inter-agency cooperation and coordination, a more active participation in inter-agency fora and the implementation of joint ventures with key partners. Cooperation with the World Food Programme in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was streamlined through an agreement concerning the storage, transport and distribution of food for internally displaced persons who had left Kosovo for Serbia and Montenegro. The annual meeting between UNHCR and WFP further addressed issues of cooperation and the implementation of programmes in the field.

139. UNHCR has also been following up on issues of system-wide importance, such as the Resident Coordinator system, CCA and UNDAF. In this connection, guidelines to the field were issued concerning UNHCR participation in the Resident Coordinator system and the potential of inter-agency development management tools such as CCA and UNDAF for the strengthening of humanitarian programmes and for addressing the issue of the "gap" from relief to development.

C. Relations with NGOs

140. UNHCR continued to promote the PARinAC process, aimed at enhancing the cooperation and coordination of activities in favour of refugees, including through meetings on specific issues, as well as the three-day annual pre-Executive Committee UNHCR/NGO consultations. A total of 175 NGOs, including PARinAC Regional Focal Points and southern NGOs, attended the pre-Executive Committee consultations in 1999. The agenda included a general discussion between NGOs and the High Commissioner. A significant number of NGOs attended the Standing Committee meetings during 1999 as observers.

141. Regional PARinAC meetings for national NGOs took place during the year, in Sri Lanka and Argentina. UNHCR/NGO regional recommendations were drawn up at these meetings. Throughout the year NGO staff members worldwide benefited from UNHCR sponsored training. Training included international protection, emergency management, programme management, security awareness and resettlement. The Framework Agreement on Operational Partnership was finalized and presented to the pre-Executive Committee consultations with NGOs and received positive approval.

142. Towards the end of 1999 a review of the PARinAC process and the Oslo Declaration was finalized and included a Plan of Action 2000. The Plan calls for regional meetings involving national NGOs, which will take place during 2000 in Central Asia, the Balkans, North Africa, Central Africa and Asia. A recommendation to train NGO Coordinators to be on stand-by for emergencies was included in the Plan. An interactive PARinAC website will also be established.

TABLE 1
UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN 1999 BY REGIONAL BUREAU/COUNTRY AND TYPES OF ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES
(All sources of funds - in thousand of US Dollars)

Regional Bureau/Country	Type of Assistance						Total
	Emergency Assistance	Care and Maintenance	Voluntary Repatriation	Local Settlement	Resettlement	Admin. Support	
1. West and Central Africa							
Benin	-	1,248.9	-	167.9	-	78.0	1,494.8
Central African Rep.	-	1,666.7	180.6	1,382.7	-	26.0	3,256.0
Côte d'Ivoire	-	7,415.8	2,519.2	608.6	-	349.6	10,893.2
Ghana	-	556.0	90.0	538.5	-	103.3	1,287.8
Guinea	1,110.0	25,937.6	3,066.7	141.0	-	703.0	30,958.3
Liberia	-	6,382.8	13,270.4	382.7	-	1,016.6	21,052.5
Mali	-	178.2	2,189.5	97.0	-	94.4	2,559.1
Nigeria	-	857.9	94.9	30.1	-	220.2	1,203.1
Regional Director for WCA (Côte d'Ivoire)	-	1,285.6	12.9	-	-	712.7	2,011.2
Senegal	-	871.3	-	526.6	-	359.5	1,757.4
Sierra Leone	-	914.7	461.7	17.2	-	50.3	1,443.9
Other Countries in Western Africa	15.9	886.2	535.7	1,231.0	54.6	19.8	2,743.2
Other Countries	1,734.1	206.0	776.7	1,623.4	-	54.4	4,394.6
Sub-total (1)	2,860.0	48,407.7	23,198.3	6,746.7	54.6	3,787.8	85,055.1
2. The Great Lakes, East and Horn of Africa							
Burundi	-	85.0	9,119.9	-	-	319.1	9,524.0
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	-	4,682.1	7,509.0	6,591.4	-	1,002.3	19,784.8
Djibouti	-	2,025.2	193.8	-	-	304.5	2,523.5
Eritrea	-	746.4	289.7	-	-	45.5	1,081.6
Ethiopia	-	11,116.0	3,929.1	5,005.9	220.0	1,121.9	21,392.9
Kenya	-	17,092.5	2,858.7	36.7	385.6	3,160.9	23,534.4
Regional Director for EHA (Ethiopia)	-	411.0	84.8	-	-	206.2	702.0
Rwanda	-	5,995.5	19,760.9	-	-	988.5	26,744.9
Somalia	-	-	6,126.1	44.8	-	-	6,170.9
Sudan	-	3,808.6	599.6	4,771.6	12.9	1,005.9	10,198.6
Uganda	-	1,219.8	250.2	16,408.9	-	656.1	18,535.0
United Rep. of Tanzania	2,355.0	19,555.4	8,635.2	130.4	-	695.0	31,371.0
Other Countries	-	9,867.0	1,155.2	3,325.2	-	23.5	14,370.9
Sub-total (2)	2,355.0	76,604.5	60,512.2	36,314.9	618.5	9,529.4	185,934.5
3. Southern Africa							
Angola	-	911.9	1,759.7	316.0	-	722.4	3,710.0
Botswana	-	1,004.6	-	-	-	-	1,004.6
Malawi	-	805.5	-	100.0	-	17.3	922.8
Mozambique	-	161.7	-	353.1	-	46.7	561.5
Namibia	-	2,142.4	-	-	-	37.2	2,179.6
Regional Director for SAO (RSA)	-	947.9	-	-	-	368.4	1,316.3
South Africa, Rep. of	-	926.5	182.0	1,765.1	-	684.2	3,557.8
Zambia	3,302.2	1,414.7	-	1,572.0	-	287.3	6,576.2
Zimbabwe	-	126.1	-	577.0	-	37.5	740.6
Other Countries in Southern Africa	-	351.0	-	250.0	-	21.0	622.0
Sub-total (3)	3,302.2	8,792.3	1,941.7	4,933.2	-	2,222.0	21,191.4
Total Africa (1-3)	8,517.2	133,804.5	85,652.2	47,994.8	673.1	15,539.2	292,181.0

TABLE 1 (continued)
UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN 1999 BY REGIONAL BUREAU/COUNTRY AND TYPES OF ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES
(All sources of funds - in thousand of US Dollars)

Regional Bureau/Country	Type of Assistance						
	Emergency Assistance	Care and Maintenance	Voluntary Repatriation	Local Settlement	Resettlement	Admin. Support	Total
4. Asia and the Pacific							
Australia & New Zealand	193.9	812.1	-	12.5	-	178.5	1,197.0
Bangladesh	-	687.5	2,335.9	-	-	214.6	3,238.0
Cambodia	-	110.2	4,178.2	-	-	253.7	4,542.1
China	25.0	1,702.5	-	1,843.2	-	216.3	3,787.0
India	-	2,144.9	355.7	-	-	177.9	2,678.5
Japan	-	2,348.5	-	726.7	-	346.9	3,422.1
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-	-	-	1,677.3	-	113.5	1,790.8
Myanmar	-	-	8,180.6	-	-	489.7	8,670.3
Nepal	-	4,790.3	-	371.8	-	260.3	5,422.4
Sri Lanka	-	38.3	6,158.1	-	-	387.9	6,584.3
Thailand	-	3,019.6	3,545.7	-	73.0	648.9	7,287.2
Other Countries	26,599.1	1,874.2	-	714.5	-	441.4	29,629.2
Sub-total (4)	26,818.0	17,528.1	24,754.2	5,346.0	73.0	3,729.6	78,248.9
5. Europe							
Armenia	-	65.0	-	2,875.8	-	200.0	3,140.8
Austria	-	448.0	-	1,009.8	-	89.7	1,547.5
Azerbaijan	-	50.0	-	5,776.6	-	370.5	6,197.1
Belgium	-	-	-	1,741.7	-	108.2	1,849.9
France	-	-	-	2,155.1	-	96.0	2,251.1
Georgia	-	5,756.4	-	-	-	765.1	6,521.5
Germany	-	-	-	2,190.7	-	234.3	2,425.0
Greece	-	-	-	1,675.9	-	53.9	1,729.8
Hungary	-	1,144.6	-	-	-	25.5	1,170.1
Italy	-	-	-	2,069.7	-	336.2	2,405.9
Romania	-	681.0	-	329.0	-	35.3	1,045.3
Russian Federation	8,000.0	12,165.3	122.6	-	-	773.6	21,061.5
Slovenia	-	520.5	-	1,083.9	-	103.5	1,707.9
Spain	-	-	-	1,026.5	-	68.3	1,094.8
Sweden	-	-	-	1,135.1	-	130.1	1,265.2
Turkey	58.9	4,258.1	5.0	134.0	453.6	496.5	5,406.1
Ukraine	-	2,518.5	-	1,200.0	-	145.7	3,864.2
United Kingdom	-	-	-	1,682.0	-	106.8	1,788.8
Northern Europe & Baltic Countries	-	595.1	-	-	-	106.5	701.6
Other CIS Countries in Europe	-	1,427.8	-	120.0	-	145.2	1,693.0
Other Countries in Central Europe	-	991.0	-	2,832.6	-	133.9	3,957.5
Other Countries in Western Europe	-	878.4	-	1,134.0	-	70.3	2,082.7
Sub-total (5)	8,058.9	31,499.7	127.6	30,172.4	453.6	4,595.1	74,907.3
6. South-Eastern Europe							
Albania	57,035.0	6,196.5	-	-	-	838.2	64,069.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	22,620.8	31,309.3	-	-	2,708.4	56,638.5
Croatia	-	16,069.4	-	-	-	1,821.9	17,891.3
FYR Macedonia	35,102.5	6,310.8	-	-	-	715.9	42,129.2
Fed. Rep. of Yugoslavia	2,047.5	101,270.0	-	25,654.2	612.2	1,105.5	130,689.4
Other Countries in Europe	50,699.1	228.1	-	-	-	-	50,927.2
Sub-total (6)	144,884.1	152,695.6	31,309.3	25,654.2	612.2	7,189.9	362,345.3
Total Europe (5-6)	152,943.0	184,195.3	31,436.9	55,826.6	1,065.8	11,785.0	437,252.6

TABLE 1 (continued)
UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN 1999 BY REGIONAL BUREAU/COUNTRY AND TYPES OF ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES
(All sources of funds - in thousand of US Dollars)

Regional Bureau/Country	Type of Assistance						
	Emergency Assistance	Care and Maintenance	Voluntary Repatriation	Local Settlement	Resettlement	Admin. Support	Total
7. The Americas							
Argentina	-	-	-	980.7	-	313.3	1,294.0
Canada	-	-	-	852.5	-	54.7	907.2
Guatemala	-	-	1,634.5	137.8	-	174.4	1,946.7
Mexico	-	951.8	466.9	7,289.6	-	464.4	9,172.7
United States	-	-	-	4,074.8	-	292.5	4,367.3
Venezuela	30.0	1,348.6	-	-	-	237.0	1,615.6
Northern South America & the Caribbean	43.1	90.9	22.2	1,900.0	-	0.6	2,056.8
Other Countries in Central America	-	-	106.9	2,217.8	-	116.7	2,441.4
Southern South America	-	332.7	227.9	2,061.7	-	-	2,622.3
Sub-total (7)	73.1	2,724.0	2,458.4	19,514.9	-	1,653.6	26,424.0
8. Central Asia, South West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East							
Afghanistan	-	-	5,489.6	100.0	-	219.7	5,809.3
Algeria	-	3,293.6	1,266.6	-	-	43.5	4,603.7
Egypt	-	3,567.1	-	92.6	191.3	336.4	4,187.4
Iran, Islamic Rep of	-	-	5,113.6	11,226.3	16.5	552.6	16,909.0
Iraq	-	2,536.0	67.5	-	123.1	367.0	3,093.6
Jordan	-	1,562.4	-	-	112.7	88.1	1,763.2
Kazakhstan	-	690.5	85.0	-	-	76.1	851.6
Kyrgyzstan	-	1,373.7	250.1	-	-	123.7	1,747.5
Lebanon	-	2,429.3	-	-	183.2	129.5	2,742.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	1,229.0	-	-	-	-	1,229.0
Pakistan	-	12,927.7	2,503.7	-	12.9	966.5	16,410.8
Saudi Arabia	-	1,162.2	-	-	0.7	90.4	1,253.3
Syrian Arab Republic	-	2,353.8	0.5	-	184.2	92.7	2,631.2
Tajikistan	-	954.8	2,312.0	106.4	-	439.9	3,813.1
Turkmenistan	-	630.9	147.6	-	-	78.8	857.3
Uzbekistan	-	1,288.9	-	-	-	198.7	1,487.6
Western Sahara Territory	-	-	768.4	-	-	-	768.4
Yemen	-	3,384.2	-	-	-	99.8	3,484.0
Other Countries in North Africa	-	514.1	244.0	-	-	133.7	891.8
Other Countries in the Middle East	-	1,142.9	25.0	296.1	36.0	51.0	1,551.0
Sub-total (8)	-	41,041.1	18,273.6	11,821.4	860.6	4,088.1	76,084.8
9. Other Programmes and Headquarters	5,564.1	36,944.1	5,290.6	9,471.6	3,146.7	51,003.6	111,420.7
Sub-total (9)	5,564.1	36,944.1	5,290.6	9,471.6	3,146.7	51,003.6	111,420.7
TOTAL (1-9)	193,915.4	416,237.1	167,865.9	149,975.3	5,819.2	87,799.1	1,021,612.0
Of which							
General Programmes	17,703.9	202,807.3	5,579.7	96,350.7	2,413.3	37,829.0	362,683.9
Special Programmes	176,211.5	213,429.8	162,286.2	53,624.6	3,405.9	49,970.1	658,928.1
Total Voluntary Funds	193,915.4	416,237.1	167,865.9	149,975.3	5,819.2	87,799.1	1,021,612.0
UN Regular Budget	-	-	-	-	-	23,259.2	23,259.2
TOTAL	193,915.4	416,237.1	167,865.9	149,975.3	5,819.2	111,058.3	1,044,871.2

Table 2
CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNHCR ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES 1999-2000
Situation as at 31 March 2000
(in US Dollars)

GENERAL PROGRAMMES 1999	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES 1999	DONOR	TOTAL 1999	TOTAL 2000
		A. Governments		
50,000		Algeria	50,000	50,000
	100,000	Andorra	100,000	
20,000		Argentina	20,000	
8,419,333	8,826,738	Australia	17,246,071	9,091,503
378,921	1,932,498	Austria	2,311,419	
	50,000	Bangladesh	50,000	
2,329,641	2,325,429	Belgium	4,655,070	100,393
1,500		Benin	1,500	2,500
	20,000	Brazil	20,000	
	100,000	Brunei Darussalam	100,000	
6,353,476	12,568,411	Canada	18,921,887	7,431,034
20,000		Chile	20,000	100,000
250,000	14,900	China	264,900	250,000
19,000		Colombia	19,000	
13,356		Costa Rica	13,356	1,176
5,322		Cyprus	5,322	
22,000	86,900	Czech Republic	108,900	
18,811,285	26,245,275	Denmark	45,056,560	16,564,372
7,543,988	7,150,410	Finland	14,694,398	100,628
3,907,988	6,602,461	France	10,510,449	459,645
8,738,097	13,705,711	Germany	22,443,808	8,624,638
5,000		Ghana	5,000	5,000
300,000		Greece	300,000	
10,000		Holy See	10,000	
30,000		Hungary	30,000	30,000
76,315	74,405	Iceland	150,720	
1,869,228	1,677,120	Ireland	3,546,348	564,864
45,000		Israel	45,000	
5,834,463	2,174,043	Italy	8,008,506	175,194
27,130,000	111,128,632	Japan	138,258,632	5,928,244
195,651		Kuwait	195,651	
34,722	167,785	Liechtenstein	202,507	30,488
159,588	1,788,971	Luxembourg	1,948,559	498,278
182		Madagascar	182	
20,000		Malaysia	20,000	20,000
100,465		Mexico	100,465	100,000
8,820	81,801	Monaco	90,621	10,000
	50,050	Morocco	50,050	
23,338,570	21,198,630	Netherlands	44,537,200	22,142,889
801,975	824,948	New Zealand	1,626,923	658,530
35,294		Nigeria	35,294	
23,967,881	28,043,930	Norway	52,011,811	30,400,968
4,000		Oman	4,000	
2,000		Panama	2,000	
1,350	49,937	Philippines	51,287	
20,000	30,000	Poland	50,000	
225,000	700,000	Portugal	925,000	1,750,000
900,000	100,000	Republic of Korea	1,000,000	
11,849		Rwanda	11,849	
160,051		Saudi Arabia	160,051	
	50,000	Singapore	50,000	
620,659	75,888	South Africa	696,547	
2,203,379	2,084,255	Spain	4,287,634	127,999
4,780		Sri Lanka	4,780	
10,804,516	12,739,248	Switzerland	23,543,764	8,750,000
15,000	93,512	Thailand	108,512	15,000

Table 2 (continued)
CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNHCR ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES 1999-2000
Situation as at 31 March 2000
(in US Dollars)

GENERAL PROGRAMMES 1999	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES 1999	TOTAL 1999	DONOR	TOTAL 2000
29,272,848	17,115,652	Sweden	46,388,500	309,121
1,500		The Bahamas	1,500	
4,202		Tunisia	4,202	
150,000		Turkey	150,000	150,000
54,000		United Arab Emirates	54,000	108,000
15,690,587	9,271,184	United Kingdom	24,961,771	11,694,116
118,131,547	174,722,531	United States of America	292,854,078	100,000,000
		Yemen		2,160
319,124,329	463,971,255	TOTAL	783,095,584	226,246,740

B. European Commission

4,893,020	89,354,144	TOTAL	94,247,164	8,425,483

C. Inter-Governmental Organizations

	50,000	Agfund (IGO)	50,000	
	918,351	Council of Europe	918,351	
	95,523	Org Inter de la Francophonie	95,523	
	1,063,874	TOTAL	1,063,874	

D. United Nations System

144,977	400,000	TOTAL	544,977	

E. NGOs and other donors

2,777,190	29,894,733	TOTAL	32,671,923	4,296,372

326,939,516	584,684,006	GRAND TOTAL	911,623,522	238,968,595

Table 3

Indicative number of refugees and others of concern to UNHCR, end-1999 *(provisional data, subject to change)*

Region and country/ territory of asylum/residence	Refugees (1)	Asylum-seekers (2)	Returned refugees (3)	Others of concern(4)			Total population of concern
				Internally displaced	Returned IDPs	Various	
Burundi	22,100	510	36,000	50,000	50,000	10,600	169,210
Djibouti	23,300	410	-	-	-	-	23,710
Eritrea	3,000	-	7,800	-	-	-	10,800
Ethiopia	257,700	2,000	14,700	-	-	-	274,400
Kenya	223,700	5,800	-	-	-	-	229,500
Malawi	1,700	1,300	-	-	-	-	3,000
Mozambique	220	1,200	-	-	-	-	1,420
Rwanda	34,400	1,800	49,100	-	626,100	-	711,400
Somalia	130	-	77,400	-	-	-	77,530
Uganda	218,200	180	1,200	-	-	-	219,580
United Rep. of Tanzania	622,200	12,300	-	-	-	-	634,500
Zambia	206,400	180	-	-	-	-	206,580
Zimbabwe	2,000	40	-	-	-	-	2,040
Eastern Africa	1,615,050	25,720	186,200	50,000	676,100	10,600	2,563,670
Angola	13,100	930	41,100	-	-	-	55,130
Cameroon	49,200	740	-	-	-	-	49,940
Central African Rep.	49,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	50,600
Chad	23,500	570	2,300	-	-	-	26,370
Congo	39,900	220	77,200	-	-	-	117,320
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	285,200	170	79,800	-	-	-	365,170
Gabon	15,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	17,200
Middle Africa	475,300	6,030	200,400	-	-	-	681,730
Algeria	165,200	-	-	-	-	-	165,200
Egypt	6,600	4,600	-	-	-	-	11,200
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	10,500	220	-	-	-	-	10,720
Morocco	900	-	-	-	-	-	900
Sudan	391,000	-	250	-	-	-	391,250
Tunisia	450	20	-	-	-	-	470
Northern Africa	574,650	4,840	250	-	-	-	579,740
Botswana	1,300	180	-	-	-	-	1,480
Namibia	7,400	340	1,400	-	-	-	9,140
South Africa	14,500	17,300	-	-	-	-	31,800
Swaziland	620	50	-	-	-	-	670
Southern Africa	23,820	17,870	1,400	-	-	-	43,090
Benin	3,700	1,600	-	-	-	-	5,300
Burkina Faso	680	280	-	-	-	-	960
Côte d'Ivoire	138,400	660	-	-	-	-	139,060
Gambia	17,200	-	-	-	-	-	17,200
Ghana	13,300	480	1,100	-	-	-	14,880
Guinea	501,500	430	-	-	-	-	501,930
Guinea-Bissau	7,100	-	5,300	-	265,000	-	277,400
Liberia	96,300	30	296,900	212,900	-	-	606,130
Mali	8,300	610	31,900	-	-	-	40,810
Mauritania	220	30	7,000	-	-	26,400	33,650
Niger	350	-	3,800	-	-	-	4,150

Table 3 (continued)

Indicative number of refugees and others of concern to UNHCR, end-1999 *(provisional data, subject to change)*

Region and country/ territory of asylum/residence	Refugees (1)	Asylum-seekers (2)	Returned refugees (3)	Others of concern(4)			Total population of concern
				Internally displaced	Returned IDPs	Various	
Nigeria	6,900	-	-	-	-	-	6,900
Senegal	21,500	2,100	430	-	-	-	24,030
Sierra Leone	6,600	30	198,100	500,000	-	-	704,730
Togo	12,100	280	-	-	-	-	12,380
Western Africa	834,150	6,530	544,530	712,900	265,000	26,400	2,389,510
Africa	3,522,970	60,990	932,780	762,900	941,100	37,000	6,257,740
China	293,300	10	-	-	-	-	293,310
Hong Kong, China	970	-	-	-	-	-	970
Japan (*)	4,200	300	-	-	-	-	4,500
Rep. of Korea	10	10	-	-	-	-	20
Eastern Asia	298,480	320	-	-	-	-	298,800
Afghanistan	-	10	359,800	258,600	10,000	-	628,410
Bangladesh	22,200	10	13,400	-	-	-	35,610
India	180,000	20	-	-	-	-	180,020
Islamic Rep. of Iran	1,835,700	-	-	-	-	-	1,835,700
Kazakhstan	14,800	-	25,200	-	-	-	40,000
Kyrgyzstan	10,800	180	1,200	5,600	-	-	17,780
Nepal	127,900	20	-	-	-	-	127,920
Pakistan	1,202,000	460	-	-	-	-	1,202,460
Sri Lanka	20	-	160	612,500	-	-	612,680
Tajikistan	4,500	2,200	8,400	-	-	-	15,100
Turkmenistan	18,500	820	-	-	-	-	19,320
Uzbekistan	1,000	260	-	-	-	-	1,260
South-central Asia	3,417,420	3,980	408,160	876,700	10,000	-	4,716,260
Cambodia	20	50	53,700	-	-	-	53,770
East Timor	-	-	127,500	-	-	-	127,500
Indonesia	162,500	20	-	-	-	-	162,520
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-	-	1,400	-	-	-	1,400
Malaysia	50,500	30	-	-	-	-	50,530
Myanmar	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	1,200
Philippines	170	-	-	-	-	-	170
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	100,100	580	-	-	-	40	100,720
Viet Nam (a)	15,000	-	160	-	-	-	15,160
South-eastern Asia	328,290	680	183,960	-	-	40	512,970
Armenia	296,200	10	-	-	-	-	296,210
Azerbaijan	221,600	350	-	569,600	-	-	791,550
Cyprus	120	210	390	-	-	-	720
Georgia	5,200	-	1,800	278,500	600	110	286,210
Iraq	128,900	280	32,700	-	-	-	161,880
Israel	130	240	-	-	-	-	370
Jordan	1,000	4,300	-	-	-	-	5,300
Kuwait	4,300	60	-	-	-	138,100	142,460
Lebanon	4,200	3,300	-	-	-	-	7,500
Saudi Arabia	5,600	140	-	-	-	-	5,740
Syrian Arab Rep.	6,500	5,000	-	-	-	2,100	13,600
Turkey	2,800	5,100	730	-	-	-	8,630
United Arab Emirates	500	340	-	-	-	-	840

Table 3 (continued)

Indicative number of refugees and others of concern to UNHCR, end-1999 *(provisional data, subject to change)*

Region and country/ territory of asylum/residence	Refugees (1)	Asylum-seekers (2)	Returned refugees (3)	Others of concern(4)			Total population of concern
				Internally displaced	Returned IDPs	Various	
Yemen	60,500	340	-	-	-	9,000	69,840
Western Asia	737,550	19,670	35,620	848,100	600	149,310	1,790,850
Asia	4,781,740	24,650	627,740	1,724,800	10,600	149,350	7,318,880
Belarus	260	16,400	-	-	-	160,000	176,660
Bulgaria	540	1,600	-	-	-	-	2,140
Czech Rep.	1,200	1,400	-	-	-	2,300	4,900
Hungary	5,000	2,600	-	-	-	-	7,600
Poland	950	-	-	-	-	-	950
Rep. of Moldova	10	220	-	-	-	-	230
Romania	1,200	50	-	-	-	-	1,250
Russian Federation	80,100	16,000	-	498,400	64,500	845,300	1,504,300
Slovakia	440	330	-	-	-	-	770
Ukraine	2,700	300	-	-	-	260,000	263,000
Eastern Europe	92,400	38,900	-	498,400	64,500	1,267,600	1,961,800
Denmark (*)	69,000	-	-	-	-	-	69,000
Estonia	-	30	-	-	-	-	30
Finland (*)	12,900	700	-	-	-	-	13,600
Iceland	350	10	-	-	-	-	360
Ireland (*)	1,100	9,800	-	-	-	-	10,900
Latvia	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Lithuania	40	50	-	-	-	-	90
Norway (*)	47,900	4,400	-	-	-	-	52,300
Sweden (*)	159,500	2,300	-	-	-	-	161,800
United Kingdom (*)(5)	132,700	129,000	-	-	-	-	261,700
Northern Europe	423,500	146,290	-	-	-	-	569,790
Albania	3,900	20	-	-	-	-	3,920
Bosnia and Herzegovina	65,600	20	161,100	809,500	73,000	-	1,109,220
Croatia	28,400	30	33,600	50,300	70,300	-	182,630
FYR Macedonia	21,200	-	-	-	-	-	21,200
Greece (*)	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	3,500
Italy	22,900	5,000	-	-	-	-	27,900
Malta	270	-	-	-	-	-	270
Portugal (*)	380	-	-	-	-	-	380
Slovenia	4,400	610	-	-	-	11,300	16,310
Spain (*)	6,400	-	-	-	-	-	6,400
Yugoslavia, Federal Rep. of	500,700	30	755,500	234,900	168,900	-	1,660,030
Southern Europe	657,650	5,710	950,200	1,094,700	312,200	11,300	3,031,760
Austria	*80,300*	*5,500*	-	-	-	-	85,800
Belgium	*36,100*	*23,100*	-	-	-	-	59,200
France	*140,200*	-	-	-	-	-	140,200
Germany (6)	975,500	264,000	-	-	-	-	1,239,500
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	*700*	-	-	-	-	-	700
Netherlands (*)	129,100	-	-	-	-	-	129,100
Switzerland	82,300	45,400	-	-	-	-	127,700
Western Europe	1,444,200	338,000	-	-	-	-	1,782,200
Europe	2,617,750	528,900	950,200	1,593,100	376,700	1,278,900	7,345,550
Bahamas	100	-	-	-	-	-	100
Cuba	970	10	-	-	-	-	980

Table 3 (continued)

Indicative number of refugees and others of concern to UNHCR, end-1999 *(provisional data, subject to change)*

Region and country/ territory of asylum/residence	Refugees (1)	Asylum-seekers (2)	Returned refugees (3)	Others of concern(4)			Total population of concern
				Internally displaced	Returned IDPs	Various	
Dominican Rep.	630	10	-	-	-	-	640
Jamaica	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
Caribbean	1,740	20	-	-	-	-	1,760
Belize	2,900	-	-	-	-	20,000	22,900
Costa Rica	22,900	30	-	-	-	-	22,930
El Salvador	20	-	-	-	-	-	20
Guatemala	730	10	5,900	-	-	-	6,640
Honduras	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Mexico	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
Nicaragua	470	10	70	-	-	-	550
Panama	1,300	60	-	-	-	-	1,360
Central America	52,330	110	5,970	-	-	20,000	78,410
Argentina	2,300	960	-	-	-	-	3,260
Bolivia	350	10	-	-	-	-	360
Brazil	2,500	370	-	-	-	-	2,870
Chile	320	50	-	-	-	-	370
Colombia	230	10	-	-	-	-	240
Ecuador	310	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,510
Paraguay	20	-	-	-	-	-	20
Peru	700	-	-	-	-	-	700
Uruguay	90	-	-	-	-	-	90
Venezuela	190	-	-	-	-	-	190
South America	7,010	1,400	-	-	-	1,200	9,610
Latin America and Caribbean	61,080	1,530	5,970	-	-	21,200	89,780
Canada (**)	136,600	24,700	-	-	-	-	161,300
United States (**) (7)	513,000	580,900	-	-	-	-	1,093,900
Northern America	649,600	605,600	-	-	-	-	1,255,200
Australia (**)	59,700	12,500	-	-	-	-	72,200
New Zealand (**)	4,800	-	-	-	-	-	4,800
Australia-New Zealand	64,500	12,500	-	-	-	-	77,000
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melanesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	64,500	12,500	-	-	-	-	77,000
Total	11,697,640	1,234,170	2,516,690	4,080,800	1,328,400	1,486,450	22,344,150

Notes

All numbers are rounded to the nearest 10 (below 1,000) or 100 (1,000 and above).

A dash ("-") indicates that the value is zero, rounded to zero, not available or not applicable.

(1) Refugees: persons recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention, the 1969 OAU Convention, in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, persons granted a humanitarian status and those granted temporary protection.

(2) Asylum-seekers: persons whose application for refugee status is pending in the asylum procedure or who are otherwise registered as asylum-seekers.

(3) Returned refugees: refugees who have returned to their place of origin and who remain of concern to UNHCR for a maximum period of two years.

(4) Others of concern: certain specific group of persons not coming within the ordinary mandate of UNHCR.

- Internally displaced persons (IDPs): persons who are displaced within their country and to whom UNHCR extends protection and/or assistance in pursuance to a special request by a competent organ of the United Nations.
- Returned IDPs: IDPs of concern to UNHCR who have returned to their place of origin and who remain of concern to UNHCR for a maximum period of two years.

(5) Asylum-seekers: number of pending applications in first instance (102,900) multiplied by the average number of persons per case (1.25).

(6) Asylum-seekers: cases pending in all instances (source: Central Aliens Register).

(7) Asylum-seekers: number of pending cases in first instance (342,000) and in review (59,000) multiplied by the average number of persons per case (1.45).

(a) The returned refugees also include returned rejected asylum-seekers.

(*) Number of refugees estimated by UNHCR, based on the arrival of refugees/recognition of asylum-seekers over the past 10 years.

(**) Number of refugees estimated by UNHCR, based on the arrival of refugees/recognition of asylum-seekers over the past 5 years.

Figures in italics are estimates for end-1998.

Source: Governments, UNHCR.